HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,188—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 8 p.m.				
28th May	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	6234	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7923	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6234		
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6991
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6323	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7923		
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

They are now in a position to issue RETURN available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at This arrangement will prove, in some cases, message to Passengers on three months' privi-

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Main Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 2nd June, 1904.

For Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent,
Oriental Bank Buildings, 97, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damiangvich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which take about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klausberger.	6,316	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Consignments.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and CROSS-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), Pair and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Unbroken Harness or Saddle (Rs. 10). Trotting Harness (Rs. 5). Trotting Carriage (Rs. 10). Horses taken on Commission for Sale. Horses purchased on Commission. Horses bought and sold. Horses and Carriages for Hire at Reasonable Rates. Quotations on application. Horses boarded at Rs. 5 per month. Horses and Carriages at Steamers, Rs. 5. Horses and Carriages to Races, Rs. 10. Veterinary Surgeon in attendance.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grass, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Egyptian Beans, Hospital Gruel (cooked) carefully prepared with good quality.

ESSENCES given, and Medicines of the ingredients kept always in the very best condition. Special Prescriptions by skilled assistants.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 28th May, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,300 tons on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 31st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concession on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st May.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	17th June.
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,521	6th July.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,069	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchestered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the various series of Indian Law Reports, Reprint Law Reports, Weekly Reporter, Bench Judgments, Bombay Law Reporter, Bombay Law Reporter, Bombay Law Reporter

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chalad or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lots exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's risk, and at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay, 27th May, 1904.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Public and our numerous Constituents that after several years experimenting and the collection of the finest skilled labour under the supervision of an European Engineer, we are now prepared to manufacture Motor Cars of any power driven by either Steam or Petrol, also to undertake any repairs to any make of Car. We may be allowed to point out the many great advantages of ordering a Car from us, a few of which are our specialities and our name is a guarantee for good workmanship, materials and finish, and we feel sure our Simpson Car will have as good a name as we have maintained in carriages for so many years past. Another great item in the life of a car is the way in which it is looked after. We shall be pleased to teach free any intending buyers or their servants how to manage and drive a car; another consideration, we can always replace in our Works any breakages which may occur. Often in an imported car it takes months to import the parts, and they are often fitted by inexperienced men.

Our new Engineer who has just arrived to take charge of this department has put us to date, a very important consideration in this industry, seeing the rapid strides it has made within the last few years.

We shall have much pleasure in giving estimates and full particulars for any make of Car, also to give advice for the most suitable car to suit local conditions in any part of India.

SIMPSON & Co.,
Carriage Builders, Motor Engineers,
Billiard Table and Harness Manufacturers,
Madras, 29th April, 1904.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

"GREEN'S RESTAURANT and MANSIONS," occupying an area 2,880 1-9 square yards at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a 99 years' Lease (from 1st November, 1900) from the Port Trustees, also the Soda Water Machinery and Fittings and Furniture of the Restaurant and Provision business (including Billiard Tables, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plateware, Linen, etc.,) and the Goodwill of the Restaurant and busines of "W. B. Green and Co.," Provision Merchants and Caterers, etc, (established 1838), together with the right to the use of the name of "W. B. Green and Co.," which is to be SOLD with the Stock-in-Trade on hand at the completion of the purchase as a going concern.

The Executor of the late Mr. W. B. Green having been appointed by death the Sole Proprietor), is prepared to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the above on or before 30th June, 1904.

Particulars and conditions of Sale and Form of Agreement for purchase with particulars as to the rental, and as to the business can be obtained on application to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors for the Executor.

The business will be sold as a going concern, and the Stock-in-Trade will be taken over by the purchaser at a valuation.

The Mansions provide seven First-class Residential Flats including the Manager's Quarters occupied by Europeans exclusively.

The building was designed by, and erected under the supervision of, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, and was completed in 1900, and contains a lift in thorough working order, also an Oil Engine (6 Brake horse power by Ruston and Proctor) also a Dynamo and well.

If desired arrangements can be made with the Executor who has been connected with the business for 26 years past to continue his management.—Dated this 9th day of May, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executor of the late W. B. Green, deceased.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Bombay, July, 1903.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
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Single Copy .....As. 4
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WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.
SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions"
and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 " "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE:

Published as the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1903 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1900 and 1903 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 29th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, (Tramway Line), Parel Road, opposite Sir Tharia Topan's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood household furniture, made to order such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, large ice box, marble top table and teapoys, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, jardiniers, cabinet, pictures, carpets, table and hanging lamps, guitar; piano, plate board nearly new hand by Rose, single and double bedsteads, mahogany dressing and wash hand tables by Maple and Co. London, chest of drawers, mirror door almira, large safe, revolving top office table with Chubb's lock, plateware, glassware and crockery, etc, the property of J. E. WOOD, Esq, going upcountry.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 150 TONS NEW BOLD BROWN LINSEED.

By order of Messrs. Magniram Tansukral, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Gordhundas Radhakisan, traded as Radhakisan Dwarkadas, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1904, at 3 p.m., in the godown No. 17, of Messrs. Dewjee Nasanjee and Co., at Dana Bunder Mandvi, 150 tons new bold brown linseed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 28th May, 1904.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAIR CUTTING Re. 1; we charge As. 8. Other charges at Half Price. Cleanliness guaranteed. Trial Solicited.—GRAND HAIR CUTTING SALOON, Forbes Street.

WANTED AT ONCE, English NURSE, for Children 11 and 4 years. Needlewoman. Apply "W. M.," care of THE CLUB, Mahableshwar.

WANTED STUDENTS for SHORT-HAND SPEED CLASS. Slow, fast and extra fast. High speeds guaranteed. Reduced fees for a limited number only. Apply sharp, M. BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate Street.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI DOCTOR, for a Family, night and day. Apply sharp, to "A," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, Secondhand 10 H. P. VERTICAL BOILER, and 8 H. P. ENGINE combined, by Brown and May, Devizes Bearings all renewed. Full working pressure 80lbs per square inch. Apply "ENGLISH MAIL" Office, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The last seven mails received by Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retired, have consisted of 238 letters. Persons consulting him will greatly help his work by sending their Policies in original, besides sending the enquiry-forms at the end of his Pamphlet, filled in and signed.—28 Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retired, earnestly begs his correspondents to register their letters. Medical and Friends' reports should also be sent registered. No registered letter addressed to Mr. Henderson has ever been lost, so far as he is aware. —28, Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.

REDUCED for THIS MONTH.—The SIMPLEX "WATER COOLER" which cools water or any liquid without ice in two minutes. Reduced: German Silver, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4; Zinc, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-4.—R. D. MEHRA, Lahore.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready last from WATHAK to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Dipoo near Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates, Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckia, No. 6.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORDASI, Queen's Street, Glass cow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First-Class Goanese and Mangalorean Servants, for whom no guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of Eastern Mails, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Annual Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, M. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 3	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 9	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	38 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 13	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 28.

SECURITIES—
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 290 1-8 = — 1-8
2½ do. Rentes ..... 97 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 11-16 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 3-4 = unchanged
2 months hence ..... 25 5-8 = do
Spot in New York ..... 55 7-8 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·12 1-2 = + 1
Berlin ..... 20·40 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-8 = + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 per cent = do
6 " " " 2 1-4 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade ..... = "
Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 3-4 per cent = + 3-8
7 day transfer loans ..... 1 3-4 per cent = + 1-8
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at ls. 4 1-16d.

SPOAN—
German granulated 1st marks 11 7-16 A.-M., quiet.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-16 1-2. Done.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 28 3-8 J.J., sellers, dull.
White Karachi 27 1-4 J.J., sellers dull.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 M.-J., sellers. } easier.
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-4 J.-J., sellers. }
Brown 29 3-8 M.-J. buyers.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 3-4 J.J., done, easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 3-4.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats 7·12 — 14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16 — 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed dull.

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·86	5·31	5·76
—13	—13	—13
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.
5·52	5·01	5·79
—13	—9	—7
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·73	5·70	5·69
—7	—7	—7

Holidays in Liverpool until Monday.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7 000
Do. last year	13 000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do Continent	7,000

In New York—

Spot	13·05 —
Futures, month of July	12·82
Do. do. December	10·26

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 7-8 — 13-8
Futures, month of	12·70 + 1
Do. do. Nov.	10·45 + 3
Tone at close	steady.
Stock in Liverpool	6,00,000 bales.
" London	10,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 26th May, 1904:—

Cotton	10,818 bales.
Wheat	48,193 cwts.
Linseed	25,637 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	12,970 "
Gingellyseed	2,033 "
Poppyseed	6,455 "
Groundnuts	27 "
Castorseed	810 "
Rice	4,615 "
Myrabollams	6,108 "
Cottonseed	9,721 "
Mowrasseed	11 "
Gram	8,490 "
Jowar	4,614 "
Maize	6 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 27.

On Monday last telegrams were received in Bombay announcing the burst of the monsoon at Colombo, and the general opinion is that we may expect it here about the 10th June. There is the usual activity in the Docks, hurrying forward the shipments before the monsoon, but our export markets have been slack during the week and we hear of little fresh business being booked. Exchange has eased off with the near approach of the end of the busy shipping season. Rupee paper has fluctuated since last mail left, following to some extent Calcutta advices. Freights have advanced for near shipment, but the enquiry, from shippers is limited, and there is little business reported in the market.

COTTON.

There have been some renewed fluctuations in Americans during the week under review, but the general tendency is towards lower rates, notwithstanding the small receipts and the strong statistical position of the staple. The large reductions which have been made in the consumption are evidently assisting the Bears and prices are gradually declining. In futures also lower rates are advised, and the progress of the new crops must be of a satisfactory nature. However, the Bulls may yet give the market an upward turn before the new cotton comes to hand to assist the manufacturers. The Manchester market is reported steady, while the Lancashire markets have been more or less closed this week for the Whitsuntide holidays.

The following are the daily prices for Spot Middling in Liverpool and New York since our last report:—

Liverpool	New York.
May 20th.....7·30	13·15
" 21st.....closed	13·15
" 23rd.....closed	13·35
" 24th.....7·24	13·35
" 25th.....7·26	13·10
" 26th.....7·12	13·05

The local market in Bombay was steady throughout the week. Our statistical position is also strong, and good selections at Colaba are more and more difficult to obtain. The prices offered from the Continent are considerably below the parity of rates in Bombay and very little fresh business for export was put through during the week. The arrivals of Bengals in our market have practically ceased and the total receipts to date of this crop since the 1st October 1903 show a falling off of upwards of 214,000 bales compared with the same time last season. The total receipts of Oomra descriptions show a decline of about 250,000 bales in the same period. On the other hand Dholeras show an increase of 102,000 bales, Broach an increase of 28,000 bales and Comptas and Dharwars an increase of 54,000 bales. The total receipts to date of cotton of all descriptions show a decline of 281,000 bales compared with last year. Stocks in the mills are not large, and the demand for local consumption will probably maintain our rates above the level of prices offered for export. The demand has lately run chiefly on fair stapled descriptions and any cheap lots have been eagerly snapped up. Sellers are now holding off and as the cotton has to a large extent been placed in godowns, they are more inclined to keep their stocks until the monsoon has made a fair start and some estimates can be formed of the next year's crops. A moderate turnover was reported this week, the bulk of the purchases being made on account of the local mills.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	33,517
Receipts from 1st Oct. to May 25th	18,09,874
Shipments for week to Europe	30,996
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	12,776
Total	43,742

Shipments from 1st Oct. to May 25th

Europe	861,322
Japan	239,452
China	20,991
Coast Ports	12,171
Total	11,33,936

Afloat in Harbour for Europe ... 17,778
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ... 1,550

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	246	232	223	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	257	245 ...		"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	257	245 ...		"
Oomras sted (description) M-G.	257	250 ...		"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	247	239	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	248	240	"
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	252	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. }	259	252		"
Akola do. do. do. }				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	261	254 ...		"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	258 ...		"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	298	288 ...		"
Surat (M.G.) ...	318	308 ...		"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	262	250 ...		"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	259	247	237	"
Muttia (M. G.)	252	240 ...		"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	279	271	"
Western	...	270	262	"
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	264	252	242	"
Do (H.-G.) ...	261	249	239	"
Compta (M. G)	...	276	268	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

These markets were quiet during the week under review and business was interrupted by holidays in Europe. Linseed has ruled about Rs. 5-5 to Rs. 5-3 per cwt. Arrivals continue on a free scale and sellers are more inclined to push sales at the close and buyers are holding off. The inquiry from shippers was moderate. In Rapeseed there was more demand for spot purchases for shipment early in the week and prices advanced about 2 annas. At the close rates have again eased off. In Poppyseed the demand has dropped and we are closing at Rs. 5-3 sellers, with no business reported. Castorseed was steady throughout the week at about Rs. 20 to 21 per candy according to quality with a small business doing. Wheat has been quiet but steady with a small demand for shipment in the local market. But the large bulk of shipments made do not effect our local market as they are made direct on arrival from up-country.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	58,517 bales
Wheat	3 70,397 cwts
Linseed	1,80,412 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,08,528 "
Gingellyseed	19,463 "
Poppyseed	54,067 "
Groundnuts	416 "
Castorseed	13,249 "
Rice	1,01,997 "
Myrabollams	21,045 "
Cottonseed	48,835 "
Mowrasseed	16 "
Gram	41,287 "
Jowar	40,081 "
Maize	431 "

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone easier. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 2 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 4 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 7 0 to 5-8
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet
Ready 5 3 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet
Ready ... ... 20 to 20 3-4

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Pissi 91 per cent.....Rs. 27 1-2
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 27 1-4
Hard red.....Rs. 24 1-2

FREIGHT.

This market is firm with a fairly good enquiry for wheat for May June shipment, but for further forward there is little or nothing doing. Bookings were reported during the week at 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. for May shipment, seeds and wheat, but at the close sellers are asking 16s. seeds 16s. 6d. wheat and 17s. cotton. For June shipment we quote 15s. seeds 15s. 6d. wheat and cotton, and for July 14s. 6d S, W C. all open ports. For August to December we quote 14s. to 14s. 3d. The steamer Florida is reported fixed at 15s. June shipment and the steamer Fazilka at 14s also June shipment.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.		
Bank of Bombay	do 19th May 4	do
Bank of Bengal	do 19th May 4	do
Bank of Madras	do 17th May 6	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st May last, as compared with that of the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	82,817	Decrease.
Other Deposits	90,225	Increase.
Sundries	59,208	Increase.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Government Securities ...	43,705	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities ...	82,125	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	3,51,013	Decrease.
Loans do.	9,530	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased...	7,01,297	Increase.
Balance with other Banks ...	3,89,920	Increase.
Sundries	11,177	Increase.
Cash	5,42,773	Decrease.

These figures show an increase in the Trade Demand of 1·85 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is reported 31 lakhs up and that of the Bank of Madras 5 1-2 lakhs down. The Official rates of the three Presidency Banks are unchanged from the rates fixed last week. The local money market is very easy. Some banks are refusing loans and others offer 2 to 2 1-2 per cent for short periods.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 15th May:—

	Rs.
Silver coin	9,67,20,923
Gold coin and bullion	16,63,22,744
Silver held as security	nil
Total of notes in circulation Rs.	36,30,43,610.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 50·40 lakhs rupees. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday sixty lakhs was put up for tender, of which 53·30 lakhs was allotted in bills at ls 4 1-32d and 6·76 lakhs in telegraphic tenders at ls 4 1-16d, tenderers at these rates receiving 83 per cent. The amount to be allotted next week is unaltered at sixty lakhs. A small extra allotment of Rs 20,000 in bills is advised at ls 4 1-16d.

The mail of the 13th May brings £ 250,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 15,19,000
Bombay	" 8,50,000
Madras	" 7,30,000
Total ...	Rs. 31,70,000

The mail of the 20th May brings £ 130,000 silver and £ 60,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 2,70,000
Bombay	" 15,10,000
Madras	" 1,80,000
Total ...	Rs. 19,60,000.

The mail of the 27th May brings £ 70,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 36,10,000
Bombay	" 12,10,000
Madras	" 5,30,000
Total ...	Rs. 53,50,000

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market has eased off since last mail left. The extra amount of Council Bills is partly the cause, Early in the week Bank paper was quoted at ls 4 1-32d for T. T. and ls 4 1-16d for Demand, and with a moderate enquiry the rates have been reduced to ls 4d and ls 4 1-32d respectively. These latter quotations are available ready and forward. In mercantile paper we now quote 3 months sight D-A credits at ls 4 3-16d and 6 months sight at ls 4 9-32d, and at these reduced rates we hear a fair amount of bills were placed. In far Eastern exchanges rates have altered slightly during the week with little business reported.

Exchange—Tone steady	
Bank T.T.	ls. 4
Bank Demand	ls. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	ls. 4 3-16d,
Do 6 do do	ls. 4 9-32d.
French Francs 8 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	148 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	182
Shanghai 30 do do	182
Japan 30 do do	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market has been fluctuating since last mail left, We opened at 97·10 for the settlement of 31st instant. advanced to 98·4 and close at 97·15, Prices have followed more or less, advices from Calcutta, and a fairly large business is passing in view of the approaching-settlement. For the forward settlement quotations are 4 to 5 annas lower than for the near, Cash paper remains scarce, and a moderate amount of budlees were made during the week,

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 98
3 1-2 per cent 31st May	Rs. 97-15
3 1-2 per cent 30th June	Rs. 97-11 to 10
3 per cent ready	Rs. 85-8

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	104 8
4 per cent " " ...	1930	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1932	105 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1926	103 4
5 per cent " " ...	1943	103 12
5 per cent " " ...	Tansa	116 117
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust ...	1939	103 4
4 per cent Bo. " " ...	1962	103 4

BULLION.

There have been small fluctuations in silver during the week. In up-country demand is only about 50 bars a day. As our rates continue below the parity of London, Banks have not been able to make any sales. A small busines is passing in gold.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	3
Bombay do	24	0	3
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	3
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	65	0	0
Do. 1st settlement	65	0	0
Do. 2nd do.	65	0	0

PIECE GOODS.

This market continues exceedingly dull. There is no demand from up-country and no buyers in the bazar. Rates are steady but the tendency is downwards, and dealers would accept lower rates if buyers could be found. We hear of no enquiry for forward business at practicable rates.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market keeps very firm at the advanced prices asked by Spinners. Stocks in China are extremely low and both Hongkong and Shanghai rates are gradually creeping up to those ruling here.

METALS.

There is no improvement to report in Copper and Yellow Metal. With accumulations of stock and a weak market at home, prices are fast declining and no forward business is passing. In Iron and Steel there is a good demand for galvanized sheets and dealers are buying freely both ready and forward, though at slightly reduced rates, Quicksilver and Spelter are quiet with little doing,

COALS,

In Bengal sales are reported of Desherghur ready at Rs. 11-12, and of Bengal Coal Co's Desherghur at Rs 12-2, of Gopalichuck at Rs 11 and of Chutritan at Rs. 11. For second half of year Seebpore is reported sold at Rs 11-6.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,295 and at Rs. 1,297 1/2 and are quiet at the rate. In Miscellaneous list Tadam Piles are unchanged at Rs. 156. Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 7,475. Quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,870. Bombay Ice shares have improved to Rs. 47. Bombay Fire Insurance shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 30. Delhi Flours are in demand at Rs. 190. Empire of India Life Assurance Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 70. Kamps are unchanged at Rs. 253, Treachers are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 550, Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 24 3/4, Marcks have changed hands at Rs. 146. Transactions in Oriental Life shares have been reported at Rs. 140 cum-dividend, and Port Cannings at and about Rs. 420. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 495. Tapty Valleys at Rs. 392 1/2. In Press Companies, Indian Cottons are unchanged at Rs. 166 1/4. Mofussils are quiet at Rs. 532 1/2. New Berars are steady at Rs. 545, Hingolees have declined to Rs. 147 1/2. In Mill shares, Central Indias changed hands at and about Rs. 1,465 ex-dividend, in the beginning of the week, but later on they have improved to Rs. 1,475 ex-dividend. Davids are unchanged at Rs. 820 and Standards have advanced to Rs. 375 ex-dividend, Chinas have improved to Rs. 570, Currimbhais are quiet as Rs. 590 ex-dividend, Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 375 Framji Petits have improved to Rs. 730 ex-dividend, Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 70 Manecksji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 1,990 ex-dividend, Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 1,700, Sholapurs at Rs. 1,825, Southern Marathas are quiet at Rs. 112 1-2. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 345 ex-dividend. Second Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 680 ex-dividend and Sassoon Silk at Rs. 495 ex-dividend. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ALEX—HELEN—May 23, at the Dabal Church Bombay, Alex Saldanha, 3rd son of Mr and Mrs O. S. Saldanha to Miss Helen Nazareth only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Jarmine Nazareth, Ucassaim. No Cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WODEHOUSE—May 25 at Murree, the wife of General Wodehouse, of a son.

DEATHS.

CUERDON—May 17, at No 1 Officers' Quarters, Clyde Row, Hastings, Calcutta, of tright's disease, Juliana Margaret Cuerdon, the wife of Lieutenant T Cuerdon, Ordnance Department, retired, aged 62 years and 66 days.

YOUNG—May 22 at Raiekh, Punjab, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs D C Young, aged 14 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 10·44m. 10·33a. Low water, 3·59m. 4·37a.

P. and O. Company's s.s. Calidonia with the English Mails of the 13th instant, due to arrive at 5·30 a.m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club tent at 9 p.m. to-day, for a moonlight run to Dadar via Vellard and back.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 31st May and 1st June.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HACK VICTORIA.—On Thursday Sakubai, a Hindu woman, while crossing the Grant Road, got accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria and sustained a fracture of her left thigh. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

SENT TO THE WORK HOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Peter Sivian, a fireman on board the s.s. Burrsfield, was charged with being without any visible means of subsistence. Inspector Hamilton stated that on Thursday evening the accused came to the police station and gave himself up as being without any visible means of subsistence. The accused was sentenced to a week's imprisonment and while he was undergoing the sentence the ship left Bombay. His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the Work House.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WARI BUNDER.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Gowaria Balia a police-man employed at the Wari Bunder Goods Yard. Early yesterday morning as soon as the engine of a goods train passed the point where the deceased was working a cry was heard. The train was immediately stopped and on examining the line deceased was seen lying between the rails and the first wagon with his left leg fractured. He was removed to the hospital where he died, soon after his admission. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—A the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Draper charged Mahomed Husain Alibux a Mahomedan with the theft of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 150, the property of one Dhunjishaw Bapuji, a Parsee student. The evidence showed that at noon on Wednesday complainant went into a shop in Nagpada leaving his bicycle on the road. On returning a few minutes later complainant missed his machine. Subsequently the accused was arrested on suspicion by a police sepoy while he was taking the bicycle along Parel Road. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT.—A successful open air concert was held in the compound of the Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder, last night in aid of Athletic Club Funds. There was a large attendance. An excellent programme had been arranged to which the following ladies and gentlemen contributed:—Mrs Knight, Mrs. Hamilton Cooke, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. H. Middleton, Mr. F. E. Anderson Professor Grasons Orfeo, Mr. B. Holyoak Mr R. Oliver and Mrs. Frank J. Clark. At the conclusion of the first part of the programme an exhibition of comic boxing was given. The band of the 1st. Battalion R. B. and C. I Railway Volunteer Rifles placed choice music during the evening.

BURGLARY IN MEDOWS STREET.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Draoup Sub-Inspector Sicunderkhan charged Jivangir a Hindu with house breaking and theft of jewellery and wearing apparel the value of Rs. 355 belonging to Chintu Santu Kale, doing business in Medows Street. Ali Mahomed, Mahomed Hussain was charged with abetment of the theft and Damodar Harchandkwas charged with assisting in disposing of the stolen property. It appeared that early in the morning of the 18th instant the first accused entered the complainant's shop by breaking open the padlock attached to the door. The second accused kept a watch outside. The first accused brought out the property some of which he gave to the second accused. Later in the day they went to the third accused to dispose of the property. He took them to one Indarji in Walkeshwar Road. But the latter informed the police and got the accused arrested. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first and second to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and the third to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLE AT CALCUTTA.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS,

William Smalley was again placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon in connection with the fraud alleged to have been committed by him on the Craster family by means of which he succeeded in drawing a sum of Rs. 45,000 from the estate of the late Edmond Craster Craster.

Mr. Sinha, Standing Counsel, put in an order of the High Court sanctioning the prosecution of Messrs Smalley and Ernest Hardwicke Cowie for forgery, abetment of forgery, criminal misappropriation etc, He said, he thought, it would be a safer course to ask his Worship to take up this as a separate prosecution. The prosecution, as originally launched was that Smalley had cheated Cowie. Under the altered circumstances they would have to recall the witnesses already examined. This prosecution would therefore be a new prosecution. In this new matter he would ask the Court to examine Captain Crasster.

Edmond Henry Bertram Crasster was then examined. He said; I am a Captain in the Royal Artillery. My father was a member of the Civil Service. He died in August 1898. He left two sons besides myself and two daughters. He left a will dated sometime in January, 1898. Three of my uncles were executors of the will, Thomas Henry Crasster and Richard Conway Dobbs took out probate. They have been administering my father's estate. I do not know the accused; he is no relation of mine.

Mr. Sinha: Is he Henry Crasster Crasster? Crasster: No Sir, there never was any body of that name. He is not the only son and heir of Edmond Crasster.

Mr. Sinha: Were you aware of an application made to the High Court here some time in 1902 for a grant of administration of your father's estate to the accused? —No Sir I have no knowledge of it. I first heard of it in November, 1903. Nobody except the executors had authority to apply to administer my father's estate. At the time of my father's death I had no knowledge that he had assets outstanding with Messrs. D. L. Cowie and Co., Calcutta. I first came to know there were accounts with Messrs. D. L. Cowie and Co about the same time as I heard the application for admiralty bail. I have never seen the accused before to-day.

Albert Fetterle examined, said I am the Manager of the Reliance Watch Company, Bombay, and was so in January, 1903, became their Manager in 1902. I knew the accused in Calcutta in 1900 and 1902. He came to my place in Radha Bazaar in 1900 for an advertisement. I first knew him in 1900 under the name of Smalley. I have since seen him occasionally. I also saw him at Spencer Hotel. I again saw the accused in January, 1902 in Watson's Hotel in Bombay. The accused met me in the billiard room and told me that he had come up for some money left by a relation. He gave me a drink and drinks all to others. The accused told me that his name was changed. He was now the Hon. Mr. Crasster. Witness inquired how it was that his name was changed. The accused said the relation of his had left him a lot of money; that he had only the first instalment, and that the will insisted that he should change his name to the Hon bis Mr. Crasster. The name of Crasster appeared in the cheque book. That when witness went into the room the accused showed him a bank book and also a cheque book. When I knew him in Calcutta I knew that he was not well off. The accused, therefore, showed me the bank and cheque book to satisfy me that he was well off. The accused lived in the room by himself. I called on the accused once or twice after that but did not see him. The accused lived about four or five weeks in Bombay. I saw the accused sign the cheque. The hotel durwan drew the cheque.

Simeon Favel Inspector of Police, Bombay, said: I have been an Inspector for the past ten years and was so in January 1903. I saw the accused in Bombay in 1903. He was then putting up at the Great Western Hotel. I came to know him the next day at Watson's Hotel. He was in the parlour. I know the last witness. He was also present on that date. The accused addressed by the last witness as Smalley. He told him that he was no longer Smalley having changed his name to the Hon. John Henry Crasster. Witness was not in uniform. The accused said that he had just come out from England. That his relative Crasster had left money to him and he had to adopt his name. He saw the accused again and again up to the day he left. Witness

THE
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THE DINING ROOM is now open to non-residents.
Large Parties can also be served in the Private Dining Rooms or on the Terrace.
THE HOTEL ORCHESTRA will now play regularly during Dinner on Tuesday and Friday Evenings from 8 to 10 p.m.
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Speciality
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MESSRS. HENRY SEIFERT & SONS, Vienna, have exhibited a New French Billiard Table in the Billiard Room of the above Hotel.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alnwick, 1656 tons, Captain R Sampher, will sail to-day for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE steamer Venetia, 2333 tons, Captain C F Reid, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels 1838 tons, Captain J Reiter will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathmore, 2295 tons, Captain H King, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2323 tons, Captain O McSee, arrived in harbour to-day from Liverpool 29th April, with a general cargo and Mr W H Jones and Mr H Brewer as passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M S Dalhousie ... Lt Comdr Rowland ... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone ... Comdr Jones ... Royal Indian
H M S Perseus ... Capt M R Hill ... Royal Navy
H M S Hedbreast ... ... Royal Navy
R I M S Mayo ... Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner ... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ... Lt Comdr Rowsell ... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator ... Comdr J P H Reising Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat No. 100 ... ...
Do No 101 ... ...
Do No 102 ... ...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 27.

Vessel.	Ton. age.	Destination Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	788	Negoda	The Captain
Fazul Karim	698	Nagoda	G Muthwani
Pallanza	10349	Lemaroband	M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank	M M & Co
Hatuna	1339	Mollenland	M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton	W & A G & Co
Avoca	2110	Lowe	M M & Co
Canara	2124	Barry	M M & Co
Shalimar	2198	Davison	W Thomson & Co
Rancoon	3634	Corran	T Morrison & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Kidsdale	M M & Co
Punalur	3842	Crabain	Morrison & Co
Alavia	2973	Peel	E Tajshoy
Strathmore	2794	King	P & O Co
Akbar	1440	Baldwin	H C Jebsen
Orissa	3305	Fry	M M & Co
Peninsular	3919	Cubitt	P & O Co
Urlana	3381	Thomson	M M & Co
Sofala	3128	Shepherd	Calcutta & Co
Haura	3653	Kindall	Colombo & Co
Nasedi	912	Mylrea	B & P S N Co
Birdhana	3064	Robinson	M M & Co
Media	3197	Brown	J M & Co
Baronfels	3575	Dadrichsen	Gade & Co
Ranger Reunion	1330	Carr	H J M Ajam
Sirsa	1674	Abbott	M M & Co
Kangra	1475	Bamber	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Othello	3327	Bradley	Karachi	4-6	F M & Co
F	Ainwick	1957	Sampher	Port Said	28-5	C Mancherjee
D	Dibbonti	2070	Cecoaldi	Havre	6-6	J Mckintosh & Co
G	Hoseinee	993	Elzino	Jeddah	2-5	H & P S N Co
K	Phœnicia	2018	Kent	Lille	Amsterdam	2-5 R Bros
L	Union LaDigue	brq. 222	Rault	Seychelles	28-5	G & Ajam
M	Mary Jane	569	Brinck	Melbourne	31-5	O & Okell
M	Santhia (Tport)	3352	Philips	Bebera	31-5	M M & Co
N	Powderham	1943	Chisholm	Antwerp	31-5	M M & Co
O	Ironsia	4515	Hair	Lpool	31-5	W & A G & Co
S	Bendal	2752	Phillips	China	1-6	P & O Co
4	Sancola	3333	Jacobs	Calcutta	M M & Co
5	Braunfels	1838	Rutter	Karachi	28-4	Grindle & Co
6	Wyneric	3251	Niven	Antwerp	4-6	T M & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Mora	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
9	Persia	7794	Angelleto	China	27-	A L S N Co
9	Clan Macdonald	3112	Harrison	Genoa	28-5	M & Co
10	Malta	3900	Daniel	China	12-5	P & O Co
15	Afghan Prince	3183	Campbell	Asia Minor	4-6	W & A G
16	Woodbridge	1331	Evans	Belfast	31-5	Rail Bro

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Venetia ... 2333 Reid ... Calcutta 28-5 ... W & A G & Co

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Aston Hall	McFee	Liverpool, April 29

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Merton Hall	Prowse	L'pool via Karachi
	Persia	Cragletto	Kobe
	Strathmore	King	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Venetia, Reid for Calcutta.
" Braunfels, Rieter for Hamburg via Karachi
" Alnwick, Sampher for Port Said

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kangra for Persian Gulf
" Sangola for Calcutta, &c
" Hansa for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Names.	Tons.	From
24	Malda	125	Rangoon
24	Duplex	1314	Madras
24	Gracchus	2360	Rangoon
24	Shahjehan	1065	Andaman Isles

DEPARTURES.

May	Names.	Tons.	For
24	Hallotes	1046	Aroe Bay
24	Goa	1217	Chittagong etc
24	Bezwada	3479	Bombay
24	Steinberger	2111	Bremen
25	Felix of Keddo	2160	Bombay
25	Lombard	1658	Bombay
25	Dumberton	2240	U Kingdom
25	Kenley	2431	Bombay
21	Saint Dunstan	2756	Bombay
25	Japan	2793	London
25	Shahzada	1414	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
19	Arroyo	Calcutta
21	Clan Shaw	Liverpool

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Golconda left Port Said on the morning of the 26th instant, and Manora left Port Said on the evening of the 26th instant, and Umballa left Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 24th.

The Florio Rubattino Company steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia—19 bales wool The Bombay Co; 58 bales wool D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales wool G Goomanmal; 82 bales wool M Abha; 20 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 2:0 bales Cottonfly, H K Bode and Sons; 1607 owts myrabollams Edjee Cowasjee.

FOR LONDON.

Malta—16 bales cotton William M Bell; 50 bales hemp, Ebrahim Haroon; 500 bales hemp N Fatehally and Co; 50 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Co; 1015 owts cotton seeds H Anundjee 50) owts dryginger and 160 owts coirropes D Jumnadas; 78 owts cottonseed D Sassoon and Co; 181 owts dryginger D Haridas; 110 bales hemp E Tejshoy; 30 bales hemp B Thackore and Co; 35 bales hemp D M Doongajee; 1 bale hemp 20 bales hemp aloe fibre D K Chakee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia—6 bales hemp J Duxbury and Co; 100 owts gum G Sajpal.

FOR HULL.

Kilbrennan—90 owts myrabollams W Becher; 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 692 owts castorseed L Curamchund.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Afghan Prince—2625 owts Rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Nordpol—27 bales cotton Ralli Brothers,
Djibouti—1 pots rosin oil Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia—28 owts gum Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Canada, Cape—200 bales cotton Aziz Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Cromwell—780 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Baronfels—220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1000 owts wheat Sandy and Co; 4000 owts wheat Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wymeric—5 owts fennel-seed Volkart Brothers; 4,000 owts rapeseed, Krus: Lam and Co; 1,000 bales hemp, 30 owts gum, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 275 bales cotton, E Sulmon and Co; 98 owts wheat, A Blaschcek and Co; 1,00 owts wheat and 882 owts rapeseed Tata and Co; 100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 4,000 owts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Springwell—500 owts myrabollams, Padamsee Jethabhoy; 20 owts myrabollams, W Beohe.

Malta—18,000 owts wheat, Tata and Co.

Powderham—200 tons manure, Geo Gra, R A Wills.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator—32 owts gum and 7 owts gum and 7 owts olibanum (a sort).

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nordpol—1,000 owts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 owts wheat, 300 owts gums, 200 owts groundnuts, 3,000 owt poppyseeds, 13,077 owts teelseed and 9,743 owts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macdonald—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Imperator—2 pots rose oil, H M Dawood.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator—473 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 12 owts mother of pearl shells, K B ajam; 19 owts gum arts and 4 owts sheep guts, Meyer and Roeber; 610 owts myrabollams, W Beohe.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator—200 bales cotton Gill and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal—83 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 64 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia—185 bales twist E Mordie and Co,
Bengal—37 owts feanliseed and 137 owts gum, Mooljee Takersee.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Dongri, Khadi and Dongri	2	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	2	3	10
E Mazagon, Tank Bunder, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	4	4	18
F Parel, Sewree and Hindoo	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	0
Total	11	12	87
Total plague deaths to date		276,816	257,499
Same date last year		23	28

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904.

CIVIC LESSONS.

THE housing question we have ever with us in Bombay, unanswered and unsolved. Overcrowding is still the rule, not the exception, in spite of the acres that have been covered with new chawls, of every objectionable type that the brain of builder can design. We might read with advantage and certainly with interest a recent publication by Mr. T. R. Marr, which discusses the "Housing Conditions in Manchester and Salford." The subject is treated from a point of view that proves the writer to be a citizen with a high ideal of responsibility as well as a humanitarian of an advanced type. He was selected to prepare a report on the conditions of housing in Manchester for the Citizens' Association and many parts of this able work might be applied "verbatim et literatim" to Bombay and her civic administration. We read of "irregular town development" of "the squalid competition which is humorously labelled 'private enterprise!'" and think of the feeble correspondence produced as the only result of a suggestion that mill-owners might help in housing the section of the working-classes in whom they are interested without loss to themselves. The correspondence consist d chiefly of a bandying about of the possible percentages to be made on buildings containing the minimum of accommodation for the class to be encouraged as industrial settlers in the city. To put an end to the evils of insanitation and overcrowding it is not enough to aim at reforming the old quarters of a town, the municipality must keep its eye, and a restraining as well as a stimulating hand on the enterprising builder in the yet unoccupied quarters or in the suburbs. Bombay, as well as Manchester, London, Leeds, and many another town held in high honor, is suffering from the reckless dumping of buildings anyhow and anywhere with or without permission from duly qualified authority. A dwelling is a necessity, and it should be the duty of our administrators and our municipalities to see that human welfare and development are considered in the plans and situation of a house as well as in the due adjustment of wall and roof. More is wanted, as Mr. Marr says, than "a cubical box in a mean street," there is "the necessity for fresh air and sunshine, and growing things; open spaces and gardens; beauty and dignity in the common ways of men." If we cannot have all of these things, we should at least command the most indispensable. The evils, crowded and old towns suffer from, are not irremediable, if an energetic demand existed among the people themselves for a remedy. If experts in England appeal against the languor and indifference that is delaying improvements there, how can we expect that the voices crying in our Eastern wilderness of dark, close, airless houses that are, nevertheless, always full, shall make themselves heard.

That there are poor in every town, and that accommodation must be found for them is a truism. But to raise the "low-grade life" to a higher level is the duty of those in whose charge the city is. They are bound to act from a selfish point of view, if from no higher motive, for the lower and more cramped the surroundings of the poor are the more certainly is moral and physical deterioration rampant, and dangerous alike to the neighbourhood and to civic life in general. The Committee appointed to study the situation in Manchester and Salford allowed no hysterical influence to sway them, they contented themselves with bare facts, chose areas for house to house visitation, tabulated and mapped out the results. Granting every allowance they could for the better conditions of some districts, they found a true bill of monotony, bleakness and squalor against many. "Whole districts have more houses to the acre than is consistent with health, and no district has enough open spaces and play ground," the developing suburbs were found to be under no sort of consistent control and gave promise of being in the future squalid and mean and hideous. "While houses in the poorer districts are being closed, new residential districts are arising which, for lack of a real policy, will before many years be little better than slums." Might not the Report have been descriptive of the chawls erected within the last four years, on and around the Apollo Reclamation and elsewhere in Bombay with the approval of our authorities? The description fits fairly now and will fit better in a very few short but by no means happy years. As for the remedies suggested, they would make house and land-holders in Bombay tear their hair. Here, as a rule, the owner gets a handsome fancy price when a tumble-down, insanitary or hopelessly infected house is to be demolished, or the site required to be taken up for a new road. Compulsory purchase at a fair market price, and power to acquire land for future needs, are two of the suggestions for English municipalities. The advantage to a municipality of possessing much of the land round a town is pressed, as is also the wisdom of the Town Council, equivalent to our municipality, being granted power to remove a slum at the owner's expense, and of supervising the building plans of outlying districts. That capital for house building should be obtainable at low rates of interest, along with some extension of the period of repayment, is another sensible idea. These reforms are delayed, we are told, by "the lack of general interest and concern in the vital issues of human well-being . . . the apathy of the average citizen is most discouraging, and this holds true of the many who is well-to-do as much as of the man who is poor."

We are told over and over again that other countries do better in matters where we fail, and this iteration becomes irritating and hardly inspires us with a desire to practise that sincere flattery which finds expression in imitation. Yet we may as well see, as Mr. P.C. Horsfall points out, how superior Germans are to us in working at the improvement of their towns. He declares that they have even realised the dreams of the unpractical, and the "enthusiasm and devotion and intelligence and public spirit exhibited in the desirable development of their cities, is the real secret of an advance which has startled the world—an advance which has enabled Germany, despite the curse of a high protective tariff, even to terrify the self-satisfied English trader." This is a sweeping statement, though no doubt in a general way, a contented people will trade better than a discontented. Germany pays her municipal councils, they are frankly paid from municipal funds, and these councils work with a will for the betterment of the city, grappling wisely with the usual problems of housing and rehousing of the poor and rich, keeping their municipal eyes on the future for the sake of posterity and their own credit. In ten years, experiments have been made that indicate the rapid growth of civic energy in Germany. The great towns have definitely elaborated plans for the future development of their suburbs that ensure a continuance of a certain style in building and the eternal preservation of proportioned open spaces to houses. Saxony made such plans compulsory throughout her kingdom. Land is rated in nearly eighty towns on a new system which raised the assessment all round by giving unoccupied land its full market value. Very probably land-holders do not like this, for they have to pay enhanced rates, but eventually they benefit and the speculator in land is not in such a hurry to acquire acres. The towns see the advantage of buying up large areas of surrounding land, on which they either build themselves or let the land out on advantageous terms to "semi-philanthropic and building societies to erect workmen's dwellings." Systematic inspection of residences, uniformity in plumber's work and in sanitary patents are compulsory in some towns. In Saxony an open space must alternate with continuous building, and large open spaces, public shrubberies, sites for churches and schools are deliberately provided for, not on the happy-go-lucky system that obtains in many more favoured, but less orderly lands. The benefits to be reaped from such foresight in securing healthful living-places for the people who will persist in crowding into the towns is thus preserved for the advantage of the citizens in general; it does not, nor should it, find its way into the pockets and the bank-books of individuals. It is as much the unquenchable thirst in house-owners for high percentages and a comfortable return on their capital that brings about the fatal overcrowding that no tinkering will put an end to as long as the law of supply and demand is at the mercy of the tenant who must be accommodated in a particular district and the landlord who is determined to have as high a rent as he can squeeze. It is not for him to apply the self-denying ordinance. What Bombay should aim at, is the sinking of individual interests in the general good, and if this high virtue and growth of public spirit cannot be developed in a night, when may it begin? We have three bodies now apparently spending their energies and their last rupee on the improvement of the city—the Municipality, the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust. When will the first and the last join their forces for the permanent benefit of Bombay?

THE CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

From many sources there come the gloomiest accounts of the state of things in Russia. Disturbance and discontent are no new things in the wide empire of the Tsar, but the war is undoubtedly increasing the anxieties of the authorities in regard to internal affairs. The revolutionaries are widely active, and unhappily the methods of Russian administrators but fan the flame of popular discontent. The manner, in which the so called "voluntary" tax in aid of the war is being collected, is productive of the greatest ill-feeling among the classes which have for years suffered under the heaviest taxation to find the money for schemes that have culminated in the war. If the peasantry had been fairly prosperous the hardship of heavy taxation would have been mitigated, but even before war began the condition of the agriculturists had been for several years of the worst. Riots have been frequent in Southern Russia within the last two years, and apparently there have been more recently, of which we have not been permitted to hear the details. The stories of the wholesale executions at Moscow and Kronstadt are probably not exaggerated, while having regard to Russia's established Draconian methods, the statement, that six hundred Poles have been hanged out of hand for complicity in the Warsow conspiracy, is not difficult of credence. It is in these circumstances that revolutionary propaganda flourishes, and we learn that there is now scarcely any town in Russia in which seditious manifestoes are not widely circulated. For the most part these documents essay to show that the war is designed for the profit of the Tsar and the ruling classes, and that all the Russian soldier gets is to be fed on foul food, tortured with many years' service, and beaten and abused by all kinds of superiors. If there is no patriotism, as ordinarily understood, in the authors of these manifestoes, there is no more among the majority of Russian military officers. So at least declares Prince Dmitri Alexandrovitch Kulkoff, a former officer of of Life Guards and now a political exile. The common soldier, he believes, sacrifices his life for the glory of Russia, but he found that "most of the commanders thought only of themselves and would not hesitate to endanger the whole enterprise, or expose to destruction thousands of their own people, if by this they could injure a rival commander or receive a personal distinction." Is this the explanation of Russian reverses and the apparent incompetence of Russian commanders? Whatever be the cause, Russia has reached her period of tribulation, but her friends believe that it is with nations as with individuals, and that Throne and people will eventually gain valuable knowledge from their present troubles. If the knowledge be wisely applied the war will not have been an absolute evil for the country, though the immediate prospect is not cheering.

IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS.

THE "Journal of the Society of Arts" has devoted the greater part of one of its recent issues to the consideration of the world's iron and steel industries from the statistical point of view, this being the subject of a paper read before the society by Mr. William Pollard Digby, a young engineer who has the gift of dealing with figures lucidly and fairly. So much has been written about iron and steel lately that there seems hardly room for anything further to be said, but those who have followed the recent fiscal controversy will know that, where figures are concerned, the deduction to be made generally rests upon the point of view of the student. We do not desire to accuse the average fiscal statistician of intentional dishonesty of method, but the old saying that "figures may be made to prove anything" certainly holds good where commercial statistics are concerned. In his paper, Mr. Digby has kept this always before him, and he has succeeded in presenting the subject with complete freedom from prejudice. So far as Great Britain is concerned, those who have attempted to deal with the iron and steel industries have usually made the mistake of commencing their observations with the year 1873. We may assume that this has been done with no ulterior motive, but merely to secure a series of unbroken decennial or quinquennial periods. At any rate to commence with the year 1873 is manifestly unfair, because the year 1873, owing to the inflation of prices and the industry generally on account of the Franco-Prussian war, was notoriously a boom year. Mr. Digby has therefore commenced his observations in 1868 and has thus obtained a normal year as a basis for his calculations. The article is well illustrated with diagrams and tables, and a glance at these is sufficient to discover the general trend of Mr. Digby's conclusions. In respect of the production of iron ore, it is apparently indisputable that during the past 30 years, there has been retrogression rather than progress. The increase in imports, however, has far more than counterbalanced the decline in internal production, and the present total consumption is well ahead of the records of past quinquennial periods. Germany has greatly increased her consumption, and it now exceeds that of Great Britain, and in America the consumption of ore has gone up by leaps and bounds within recent years. The figures relating to pig iron tell a better story, and when it comes to a question of exports, a steady and almost unbroken increase is shown, and Great Britain is immeasurably ahead of either the States or Germany. Of the statistics relating to imports the same may be said, and Great Britain steadily maintains the position she has always held in respect of profit making. All the facts are put forward in a manner by which they may be readily grasped and understood, and at the present moment, when so much hinges on the question of trade and especially Britain's position in regard to the iron and steel industries, the essay has a distinct value from many points of view.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

THE LAND OF SILENCE, by G. B. Burgin (George Bell and Sons). This writer generally contrives to present his readers with man in almost his primitive strength and simplicity, rough-hewn, having learned from civilisation only that which sharpens his faculties. There are few soft lines about Old Man Flint. He, desiring to make a home for himself outside the United States which his energetic and decisive method of settling a theological dispute had made it imperative that he should quit, did not hesitate one second in dispossessing an Indian family from a wigwam and land which pleased him in the Ottawa Valley. He sent them out on the spot at the mouth of his very efficient rifle. The Indian squaw, disturbed in her domestic operations by this new Attila, "gits" with her lord and master when bidden, but upon the hill she turned and cursed Old Man Flint, as Indian squaws can curse. These words troubled him little at the time and forty years passed on, in which he had done well and married and brought up a son. As he grew older and his fortunes waned, the memory of that curse began to stir, and the reckless, remorseless villain became a prey to all sorts of anxiety and disorders for which he sought in every king of drug an antidote. The son of that Indian pair whom he had flung out on the wide world, had become a doctor, a modern physician, a man of culture, but still an Indian to his heart's core. He brooded on the wrong done years before and cherished the thought of revenge. He came to Prophet's Hill, the site of his parents' old wigwam, now the home of Old Man Flint and his son Stephen, in a terrible night of snow and storm full of his resolve to kill Old Flint. Stephen met him half dead from battling with the weather, exhausted by his struggle with his own vindictive thoughts, and he acts the good Samaritan in a happy unconscious manner, that almost disarms Van Geld, the Indian. It seems a moot point whether the latter will triumph over Old Man Flint or over his own spirit of vengeance, and the various influences that turn him first one way and then another are powerful. Mr. G. B. Burgin does them full justice. The language and the sentiments of Van Geld and of Whippoorwill, the Indian New York society beauty, if not exaggerated, cause the reader to marvel at the finished work which intellectual training and association with cultivated minds can do in one generation and in the necessarily few years devoted to study and social "agrements" by these two full blooded Indians. Yet dwelling in the midst of the refined civilisation to which they owed so much, they were the prey of unconquerable longings to return to the lone silent lands where the scattered remnants of their tribes still wandered. Jenny Trail the heroine is a very fascinating young girl, spirited, brave and true, a worthy mate for sturdy, honest Stephen. "The Land of Silence" is an interesting story.

THE AWAKENING OF MRS CARSTAIRS, by Olivia Roy (G. A. Morton, 42 George Street, Edinburgh, and A. J. Combridge and Co. Bombay) is a story in which the heroine runs through many phases. She is one of five daughters of an impecunious retired officer and married Bob Carstairs because he was rich, and she liked him as a friend, and liked no one else from a lover's point of view. The prospect of having unlimited command of money for her sisters' benefit and her own induced her to marry Bob. The story is told in her Diary beginning with her wedding day, and there is an up-to-date frankness about the entries, that should satisfy the most curious searcher of modern hearts. In one short year she manages to find that life, on the lines she had accepted, did not specially interest her. Her honest husband's devotion to her was considerably less than reciprocated, but a tall, handsome man who had returned from South Africa and had been wounded at Ladysmith and who possessed, moreover, quite wonderful eyes, eyes that shone with a strange blue light, when he wished to convey unutterable things, smote without any difficulty and few preliminaries, the chord of a wayward passion in Alys Carstairs' heart. From being more or less of a mocker at love, she found herself the slave of a sentiment not at all to her credit, and she very nearly became the slave of Major Rowan as well. Every step in the growth of this lawless affection—and it was pretty rapid—is confided to her Diary, but until the very end we are not sure whether the title of the book contains more than one meaning, or whether it indicates an awakening to duty as well as to passion. The story ventures far into the realms of the realistic, picturing forcibly what mischief two young, good-looking and thoroughly idle persons can fall into, when on one side there is absolutely no ghost of a conscience, and on the other only a faint memory of early teaching and a sense of a duty thoroughly disliked. Alys Carstairs does not try to control the wild excitement that took possession of her, once she responded to Major Rowan's easily exerted fascinations. In spite of the last few pages in which the heroine is quite as primitive as she had previously showed herself in permitting Major Rowan's outrageous lovemaking, "The Awakening of Mrs. Carstairs" is not what can be called an improving or edifying book. Olivia Roy writes with courage and a knowledge of a certain large section of the reading public who delight in the study of a rather unsavoury passion undiluted. She portrays it in sentences so unmeasured that only the most reckless of beings would confide them to their diaries.

THE RULERS OF KINGS, by Gertrude Atherton, (Macmillan & Co.) The Adirondacks are a favourite spot with Gertrude Atherton. In 'Senator North' she described their evident beauties so well that it is quite a pleasure to find that the chief character in her new book, "The Rulers of Kings" spends the early part of his life in such lovely and healthful surroundings. Mr. Abbott has a unique idea for the education of his son Fessenden, which he carries out by taking him at the age of three years to a Farm in the Adirondacks and allowing him to grow up in humble surroundings with his tutor. Fessenden's father visits him very rarely, and finally after paying the fees for the first part of his son's college course, writes to him that he must in future provide himself with all the money necessary except two dollars which will be paid for him. The result of this education is eminently successful and Fessenden develops into a man much to be relied on with unbounded faith in himself and unlimited means wherewith to satisfy any whim. That he should fix his affections on Ranata of Hapsburg and eventually marry her is only what one would expect from a man of his iron determination. The other characters are well thought out. The friendship of Alexandra and Ranata, their unconscious influence, the one on the other, is interesting, as it has a stimulating and broadening effect on the mind of the heroine. It is due to that in no small degree that Ranata's will is bent to receive the affection of Fessenden. There is one charm about Miss Gertrude Atherton's books for those who like and read them, that one may not "skip" with impunity. To do so entails the loss of much that is interesting.

THE KING'S FOOL, by Michael Barrington (Wm. Blackwood and Sons) is a very pretty, pathetic romance wherein the hero, Yvot, of parentage unknown, but the protege of the sainted Abbot of Orlac, was chosen by King Hubert to be his Fool, "to have bells of silver in his cap and a belt of orfevrie about his waist, and to live gaily as became the King's Fool." Yv

KINCHAU CAPTURED.

JAPS' DETERMINED ATTACK.

SEALING PORT ARTHUR.

ANOTHER BOLD ATTEMPT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, MAY 26.

Beyond some minor skirmishes there is a complete lull in the Far East.

Various sensational reports are current including one that the Japanese have stormed and captured Kinchau to-day, but so far the report is not confirmed.

Reuter (Chifu) says the Japanese Army has reached Sausshilipu, north of Kinchau, the Russians stubbornly resisting their advance. A battle was proceeding on the 22nd, but the result as yet is unknown.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The "Standard" and "Daily Telegraph" Shanghai correspondents state that after a furious artillery attack on the main body of the Russians at Nankwanlin, the narrowest part of the Isthmus, on Wednesday, the Japanese stormed Kinchau at noon yesterday. The Russians withdrew to the hills southward which the Japanese were still attacking when the message left.

The above requires confirmation, as though the reports that Kinchau has been captured are also current at Tokio, no details are available there, and possibly they simply re-echo the Shanghai reports.

Admiral Witgeft reports on the 25th that fresh attempts were made to block Port Arthur by means of mines on the night of the 19th instant. It is believed that two Japanese torpedo boats and a launch were sunk. Between the 18th and 21st the Russians removed eleven Japanese mines.

LATER.

The capture of Kinchau by the Japanese is confirmed.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that after five days' desperate fighting the Japanese captured Kinchau last evening. Later on the enemy's stronghold at Hanshan was taken after a hot fight.

The artillery duel still continues.

A Russian gunboat bombarded the Japanese left flank from Talien Bay.

The Japanese warships co-operated with the army from Kinchau Bay.

Reuter learns that a French gentleman has purchased a cruiser, now completing in one of the large private British yards.

The Russian Government has recently bought in England a number of fast cargo vessels adaptable for troopships.

Later news from Tokio says Japanese swept the Russians from their defences westward of Talienvan. Further serious resistance northward or Port Arthur is improbable.

The Russian executions at Warsaw and elsewhere declared to have taken place by the "Standard's" correspondent are declared at St. Petersburg to be purely imaginary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A special London cablegram to the "Englishman' says that the Japanese have captured Kinchau.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that the Japanese have lost a steamer and two torpedo boats in attempting to block Port Arthur.

Telegrams from Colombos dated May 27th state. In response to the Russian Minister's remonstrance against the employment of Japanese military instructors for the Chinese army, the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that his Government was led to adopt such a course owing to the written language of both countries being the same. Moreover, the Minister dropped a hint that Russia had no right to interfere in China's internal affairs.

The Russians are buying up all the coal from the mine at Sinminting and Kaopangtse.

Russian coal contracts for the Baltic fleet cancelled.

Some of the Russian reverses have been received with exultation in Turkey, many officials adopting a bellicose tone.

Five thousand Russian reinforcements leave Harbin shortly for the East.

One of these report states that Admiral Alexeieff was slightly wounded before leaving Port Arthur.

A merchant in a position to know states that the present Port Arthur will suffice the Russian war ships for six weeks only. Foodstuffs, according to the same authority, are sufficient for a garrison of 8,000 for three months. The capture of Dalny by the Japanese interferes seriously with Port Arthur's electrical supply.

The Japanese censors, by wholesale mutilation, spoilt £2,000 worth of cablegrams, which were intended for despatch from the Yalu to London and New York.

General Kuropatkin admits that the Russian casualties at the Yalu were 2,324 men and 70 officers.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

THE INTERNAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

HOW A "VOLUNTARY" TAX IS RAISED.

FROM all parts of the vast Russian empire comes authentic information about the general distress amongst the people owing to the military operations in the Far East, and the situation is becoming worse from day to day, writes "The Anglo-Russian." The number of agricultural hands compelled to seek work in towns in various industrial and other enterprises has of late years been constantly increasing in alarming proportions, and the cry of "no work to do" has been general, even before the outbreak of the present hostilities. Since the war commenced, as was quite to be expected, numerous projected government, public and even private enterprises have had to be given up altogether, numerous Government and private works have to curtail considerably their usual outputs and dismiss accordingly a number of operatives. The whole export trade to the Far East has been practically stopped, and numerous Russian orders placed abroad for machinery and various other articles of primary necessity have been either cancelled altogether, or postponed indefinitely. Such capital as there is in Russia—and there has never been too much of it in the hands of the ordinary citizen—is kept back, and long credit operations are almost at a standstill.

The price of everything has enormously risen, not only throughout Siberia, where the ways of communication are directly affected by the war, but even all over European Russia, where speculators keep back stores of grain and other articles in expectation of still higher prices. Thus in the province of Wilna for instance, in Western Russia, horses which were selling at between 60 and 70 roubles are now fetching between 200 and 250 roubles, being so greatly in demand by the military commissariat department. The ruinous effect of such prices upon the agricultural population will be more readily realised when we state that according to the latest statistics throughout European Russia on an average five peasant families possess only one horse, in many provinces the ratio even being one horse for eight farming families.

The whole agricultural, industrial and commercial life of the people has thus been paralyzed, and the number of those out of work must be estimated quite by the million, without any prospect of a speedy change of the situation.

These Government and private philanthropic agencies and institutions which in ordinary times are engaged in devising means for the relief of the unemployed and generally for assisting the needy, have now their attention absorbed and their hands full with the work for the relief of the needs of an army thousands of miles away which will soon amount to some half million according to all reports. Medical help, which numerous localities in European Russia are in the direst need of as we show in another place, is drawn away and sent to the theatre of war leaving those at home entirely to their fate in sickness and epidemics so prevalent and general in Russia. In addition to all these calamities, the Government is raising a new so called voluntary tax which by the indefiniteness of its dimensions and the arbitrary way in which it is carried out by all kinds of Government and public officials, and even private employers of labour, is threatening to squeeze out the last scanty resources at the disposal of an already impoverished population. The methods by which this arbitrary tax is extorted and the evils they lead to are truly unheard of and have scarcely a parallel in any other civilized country. Briefly some of them are as follows:

The Government has ordered the various heads of departments in all the services and the municipal corporations to invite their employes and the public at large to contribute voluntarily towards the war funds, notably to the Red Cross Society, and for new waships. As the contributions have to be voluntary no regulations could officially be fixed as to their amount, with the result that each official, or even private individual, is left free to collect as much as he can and by whatever means he chooses. In practice, however, this voluntary movement has taken an extraordinary turn. Heads of departments all over the country called their employes and told them that henceforth until further notice deductions will be made every month from their salary, as voluntary war contributions. The amount of deductions, varies from one to five per cent. a month, according to the patriotic zeal of the head of the department himself. Those who know what subordination means in Russian official ranks will understand that protests are useless. A few who dare to utter such pointing out that their salaries are already miserably small, are silenced by a threat of dismissal forthwith. The fever which has seized Russian officialdom and other circles in showing their own patriotism by collecting other people's money is spreading like wild fire and assumes revolting and frequently curious aspects. The new "voluntary" tax must prove an enormous and unbearable burden upon the people, seeing that in Russia the ordinary citizen comes in contact with authorities of all kinds every day needing their "favours," whether in the shape of cashing his cheque, receiving a passport and other documents or simply despatching a registered letter which can be delayed for hours, and in endless other circumstances giving to the officials opportunities and pretexts to extort voluntary gifts. It would be quite impossible to estimate how many shillings in the pound this arbitrary tax would form, if the fourpence for every cashed cheque and the five roubles (over ten shillings,) for getting back documents, paid by the trademan and country lady in Lutzk, are to be taken as the average standard of extortion practised upon the Russian citizen in similar circumstances everywhere—and we have not the slightest ground for considering the Lutzk incidents exceptional and unique. To such a pass has Russia been brought during only two months of war. One shudders to think of the misery of the people and inevitable internal political convulsions which are sure to come in proportion as the war continues and the Government war chest gets more and more exhausted. For all this misery and suffering, for all these ruined homes and lives of millions of innocent people, Russian autocracy alone is responsible, and upon its head the people's vengeance is sure to fall.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

New British Ambassador.

LETTER FROM KING EDWARD.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Sir Charles Hardinge in presenting his credentials to the Tsar handed His Imperial Majesty a private letter from King Edward and also expressed the latter's desire to maintain the best possible relations between Great Britain and Russia.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

French Interests in Egypt.

STATEMENT BY M. DELCASSE.

A Yellow Book on the Anglo-French Agreements has appeared which contains a letter from M. Delcasse to the French representatives abroad.

M. Delcasse referring to Egypt says that the safeguards of the financial interests of Frenchmen are strengthened by the undertaking not to convert or redeem their Egyptian bonds for several years.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

The Prevention of Speculation.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION DESIRED.

The Zurich Congress of cotton spinners has decided to urge the cotton exchanges at New York, New Orleans, Liverpool and Alexandria, to consider measures to prevent speculation and also to draw the attention of Governments in Europe to the matter.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup:—

Scullion	dead heat
Boe O'Neill	"
Palmy days	3

DERBY BETTING.

The latest Derby betting is as follows:—

7 to 4 Government.
4 to 1 Henry I.
9 to 2 St. Amant,
11 to 2 John O'Gaunt.
100 to 8 Andover.
20 to 1 Jupiter Pluvius,
25 to 1 Vladimir.
33 to 1 Mousqueton.
33 to 1 Bobrinski.
40 to 1 Montem.
40 to 1 St. Denis.
50 to 1 Orme Shore.

DEATH OF GENERAL M'NEILL.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The death is announced of General Sir John M'Neill, V. C.

[Major-General Sir John Carstairs M'Neill, V.C., was born on the 29th March, 1831, and was the son of Captain Alexander M'Neill. He was educated at St Andrew's military College, Addiscombe. During the Indian Mutiny he was A.-D.-C., to Sir E. Lugard, and was afterwards A.-D.-C., to Sir D. A. Cameron, in New Zealand. He commanded the Tipperary Flying Column in the Fenian disturbance of 1867; was Military Secretary to Lord Lisgar in Canada, and was on the staff of Lord Wolseley in the Red River Expedition. Subsequently he was Colonel on the Staff of Lord Wolseley in the Ashantee war. He was A.-D.-C., to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge; and was on the Staff of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in Egypt in 1882. He commanded a Brigade at Suakim in 1885, and troops at the battle of Tofrik. He was Bath King at arms in 1893. He gained his V.C., became G. C. V. O., in 1901; K. C. B., in 1884, K.C.M.G., Knight of the Medjidie, and he was Equerry to the King. He owned 15,000 acres.]

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

At the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday 24th inst. before Mr. Justice Sale, Messrs Orr, Dignam and Co., applied on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit of Blackie and Son, Limited, vs. Keshub Lall Auddy and others for a consent decree. The attorneys said that the plaintiffs were the proprietors and publishers of a book called "Warner's British History" which had been prescribed as a text-book for the Entrance Course by the Calcutta University. The defendants were the authors and publishers of a book entitled "Guide to Catechism of British History." The plaintiffs alleged that this book is an infringement of their copyright, and they applied for a declaration of their title and for a permanent injunction and for other remedies. Since the institution of the suit the defendants had agreed to consent to a decree admitting the infringement, and undertaking not to write, publish, or print any guide or catechism of British History so long as the Plaintiffs' book remained as the text-book of the Calcutta University. The defendants also agreed to pay the costs of the suit. Babu Lakhinarain Khastry appeared for the defendants and he consented to the order being made. His Lordship accordingly made the order applied for.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

General rain continues along the West Coast; Negapatam, Masulipatam, Cochin, Mysore and Waltair, receiving some three inches each yesterday. To-night's meteorological report tells that rain now promises to be fairly general in the southern half of the Peninsula.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

To-day's crop telegrams show no change in the general agricultural situation except that water is getting scarce in parts of the Central Provinces and a difficulty is being experienced in obtaining sufficient labour for harvesting in the Shahpur district of the Punjab on account of plague.

THE AMIR CONVALESCENT.

MAJOR BIRD'S RETURN.

News has reached Simla that the Amir being now convalescent, Major Bird proposed to start from Kabul yesterday on his return journey to India.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The Plague mortality throughout India continues to fall, the total number of deaths last week being 28,000 against 35,000 in the previous seven days. But the Punjab still returns a terribly heavy rate of mortality, having had 24,000 deaths last week.

EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE.

MADRAS, MAY 27.

The lately appointed Dewan of Travancore has signalised the commencement of his regime by what appears to be a piece of restrictive legislation. He has just decided to reduce the educational grant-in-aid of two thirds, to half in the case of backward classes who have become Christians, and increased it to three-quarters in the case of those who remain unchristianised.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, MAY 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Restrictions on the pilgrimage to the ensuing new moon festivities at Tiruvallur, Mysore, are notified.

Mr Fernandez Conservator of Forests Berar is gazetted for fifty two days' leave from 20th proximo.

Miss E Kelso is appointed to Queen Alexandra Nursing Service, India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Ramsden who arrived at Simla yesterday, is gazetted to officiate as Accountant-General, Military Department; Lieut.-Colonel Williams and Major Harrison acting as Controllers to fill existing vacancies.

Conductor C. Basen is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Behar Light Horse:—2nd-Lieut. Jones is promoted to Captain.

Madras Volunteer Guards:—Captain Campbell resigns his commission.

1st Calcutta Rifle Volunteers:—Majors Girard and Maspratt Jones resign their commissions.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers:—Lieut. von Bibra to be Captain and 2nd-Lieuts. Margary and Bocquet to be Lieutenants.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—Captain Snell to be Hon. Major.

1st Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers:—Major Lynde resigns his commission.

1st. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers:—Captain Bonner to be Major.

South Indian Railway Volunteers:—Captains Simpson and McCloughlin resign their commissions.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. Holland is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Major E. F. Bayley has eighteen months' leave from 10th proximo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Barnes, 4th Hussars, is appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Kitchener vice Major Marker vacated.

Lieut. Ross, 6th Jat Light Infantry has been selected for appointment to the S and T. Corps.

In supersession of all previous orders the following instructions are published for the despatch to England of men of the British Army for transfer to Army Reserve and for discharge:—(a) men enlisted before 1st April 1902 for three years and who have not extended their service but who complete their third year on or before 30th September of any year will be despatched during the trooping season following that date; (b) men enlisted on or after 1st April 1902 for three years and who have not extended their service but who complete their third year on or before 15th August of any year will be sent home during the trooping season preceding that date; (c) men enlisted for seven years who have not extended their service but complete their seventh year on or before 30th September of any year will be despatched during the trooping season following that date; (d) men of the above classes who have extended their service to eight years and who complete their eighth year on or before 15th August of any year will be sent home during the trooping season preceding that date; men enlisted for 12 years or who have extended their service to 12 years or re-engaged to complete 21 years, also invalids and others, will be sent home as prescribed in the discharge regulations. Care is to be taken that men in categories (b) and (d) who complete their Colour service after 15th August are despatched to England so as to arrive within the maximum list of three months after completion of their three or eight years of service as the case may be.

Captain Chatterton, 66th Punjabis, is appointed recruiting staff officer for the Sikhs vice Major Magrath vacated.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an extra jemadar in the 26th, 27th, and 28th Light Cavalry so as to set free one native officer for the sole purpose of carrying out duties of Woordie Major.

The addition of thirty six horses recently sanctioned for each of the nine cavalry regiments serving in India is to enable these Corps to take field with their full authorised field service strength in horses without having recourse to other means of completing their establishments.

It is notified that all classes of warrant officers in India, however employed, including assistant Surgeons of the Indian subordinate warrant and non-departmental warrant officers of Indian units attached list serving on or after the 1st June 1902, are eligible for the long service medal.

Colonel F. B. Emslie C. B. Commanding 7th Brigade, R.F. A. Nasirabad and Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Tookey, 29th Lancers, have been appointed members of the Bombay Command Tactical Fitness Board.

General Sir A Hunter K.C.B., D.S.O. Commanding the Forces Bombay leaves Mahableshwer for Poona, via Satara on the 7th June.

Major W S Delamain, 123rd Outram's Rifles has been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

THE Hughly correspondent of the "Indian Mirror" writes:—On Saturday last, Sokunder Gota and Punchloki villages situated about a mile and a half to the west of the Hughly Railway Station, were the scenes of great popular excitement when a man-eater which had been for the past few weeks prowling about at night in jungles of the neighbouring villages to the great consternation and fear of the people was killed by some adventurous Santhal Shikaris with spears and arrows. The spotted foe measured about eight cubits in length. The Shikaris who brought the carcass of the long stripe here on Sunday last for public exhibition were amply rewarded by the local Police authorities.

A REUTER'S telegram dated St. Petersburg May 6th says:—The absence of Press messages at St. Petersburg, regarding the Russian defeat on the Yalu, is partially explained by the heavy mortality among newspaper correspondents during the fighting. Three men of the "Novosti" are believed to have been killed, the "Russ" has lost one man and other papers are telegraphing for news of their representatives.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR MAY 20.

THE season here was practically brought to a close by a most successful concert, held last night in the Sticky Court in aid of Miss Millard's American Mission for Blind Children. All the arrangements were most ably carried out under the direction of Captain Bayford. The programme was an exceptionally good one, most of the items being of the light operatic order. Miss Meyer sang two songs, besides the "Invocation" out of 'Iolanthe.' To listen to a voice like Miss Meyer's is a treat not often enjoyed in the Bombay Presidency, and for quality, tone and richness, her voice is almost unequalled. That her rendering of "The Green Isle of Erin," and "Larily, Drowsily" were thoroughly appreciated by the audience was proved in the applause which followed each item. Mrs. Crowe is also well-known for her charming light soprano. She sang "Under the Bamboo Tree," Coon Song and Dance, with chorus, also a duet from the "Gay Parisienne" with Captain Bayford. Both of these were much enjoyed, but the latter was perhaps the best item on the programme, if one can make any distinction. Captain Bayford contributed two character songs, "Little Polly's Day-Dream," and as "Augusta" in the aforesaid duet with Mrs. Crowe, and he certainly achieved a great success. Mrs. Crowe is always a fascinating personality on the platform, and we hope to hear her often in the future. H. E. the Governor's Band must not be forgotten, under the able conductorship of Mr. Behr. They made a very efficient orchestra, but they have yet to learn one little accomplishment that will make them even better, they must follow the singer, and not ambitiously expect the singer, however willing and energetic, to follow them. An accompanist is not necessarily a leader, and when a whole orchestra tries to get well in front of a soloist or even a chorus, it is hardly fair. Having no desire to be derogatory in this gentle criticism, we are certain that next time we have the pleasure of hearing the band perform as orchestra, they will chime in in the right places with patience and discrimination.

A dinner at the Club on Saturday next, the 28th, is in the air. Next week Government goes to Poona and most of the visitors depart also. The Mahableshwar season of 1904 has not been too gay, but every dissipation has been much enjoyed. It is truly a case of "the fewer the higher."

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

WHEN the Field Force in Tibet has been fully organised next month the question of the strategical movements to be adopted in connection with the advance upon Lhassa will have to be decided. It is quite evident that the Dalai Lama means to make the most stubborn resistance and that levies are being raised in all parts of the country. Now Gyantse stands at the junction of the roads from Lhassa on the north-east and Shigatse on the north-west. Already the Tibetans have moved their forces by these two routes for the contingent which attacked the Mission Camp and afterwards tried to besiege it came from the Shigatse direction while the 4000 men who held the Kharo-la were from Lhassa. During the past fortnight we have heard of reinforcements arriving on the scene from both quarters and inspite of the report that the defenders of the Kharola dispersed after their defeat at Colonel Brander's hands it is probable that they have been again collected. When the time comes for a column to move direct upon Lhassa it may be found advisable to detach a smaller force to advance upon Shighatse and thus drive back across the Sanpo any levies that may be massed on the north-west. A two-fold objects would be served by this method of attack. In the first place the advance base at Gyantse would be rendered secure and rail is upon the line of communications would be prevented and, in the second, the moral effect produced, by two columns operating at the same time would be very great. The Tibetans have no knowledge of scientific warfare and they would be unequal to arranging their defensive strength so as to offer effective opposition at two points on the Sanpo. Further, Shigatsse is second only in importance to Lhassa and its occupation by our troops would be felt all over Tibet.

More troops and transport will, of course, be required to carry out the campaign on these lines than if Lhassa alone were to be aimed at; but with the whole of the 7th Fusiliers and the 40th Pathans available and the strengthening of the mule-transport the course indicated should be practicable enough. Supplies, too, could probably be got all along the road to Shigatse, and in the neighbourhood of that town food for men and animals is known to be abundant. It would be idle not to recognise at this moment that a campaign which may last for several months is about to be begun, and the military authorities will doubtless see that it is conducted on a carefully prepared plan. It is unfortunately no longer a case of guarding a political Mission, but of war in every sense of the term. Certainly no campaign across the Indian frontier has ever been entered upon with greater reluctance, but the operations must be pushed to completion now that they have begun. Every day evidence is accumulating that the Tibetans are better armed than was anticipated though it was known last year that a number of breach-loading rifles had been presented to the Dalai Lama as an earnest of Russian protection. No more fatal gift was ever accepted: it has had terrible results already as the losses of the wretched levies have proved, and there are other consequences yet to follow. Our troops have to face something more than an enemy armed with bows and arrows, and in dealing with the masses opposed to them they must of necessity inflict punishment that will secure their own safety. Thus the Tibetans as a people will suffer, and their rulers are too blinded by fanaticism to see that they have embarked upon a hopeless struggle.—"Pioneer."

A STATE SECRET.

DISMISSAL OF BOMBAY OFFICIALS.

SOME months ago a rumour was current in this city to the effect that certain political officials of the Bombay Government had been dismissed on account of their betrayal of a State secret, having reference to a neighbouring Native State. The allegation is now being circulated that a strict enquiry into the matter is proceeding. The exact circumstances surrounding the affair are being closely guarded, but at any rate it seems certain that an Acting Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Political Department was called upon to resign, a Parsee clerk was dismissed, and another official was subjected to reduction of pay from Rs. 400 to Rs. 200. It is also alleged that in connection with the betrayal of the secret involved the substantial sum of Rs. 25,000 was offered by way of a bribe, though whether the money ever changed hands is a matter for conjecture. An employe of the Native State in question is stated to have been placed on trial and heavily sentenced for being implicated in the case, but the affair is surrounded with a good deal of mystery, and the facts have not been divulged.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day the by P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, for Marseilles and London:—

Mr M L Jones
Mr H Beeching
Mr E J Shofford
Mr Ernst
Mr and Mrs E A West
Lieut A H E Mosse
Mr C A Innes
Mrs Hastings
Mr H Bouquet
Capt Sinclair
Mr H Ho
Miss A J Harry
Mr C Moore
Mr A H S Shefer
Mr B S Litchfield
Lieut Cunningham
Capt and Mrs W M Anderson
Mr J Begg
Mr P W Monie
Mr G E Harris
Mr H O Bailey
Mr S C Green
Col and Mrs Beale and child
Miss Mrs E Bolam
Mr E Rogerson
Mr Wilkinson
Miss Colvin
Capt and Mrs W Beaden and infant
Mr J H G Crawford
Mr H Forbes
Capt A C Pratt
Mr S Evans
Mr R Eade
Mr H Van Peinem
Mr H R E Set
Dr R Khory
Mr P W Allen
Mr H R Forbes
Mr D Y Cameron
Mr M H Cooper
Mr J Seville
Mr J Hall
Mr and Mrs W C Keith
Miss Binns
Mr W F Gaunt, and Mrs Ridgway
Mrs Hamilton Harvey
Mr G Scott
Capt H J A Bamfield
Mr Dale
Mr A H Pattant
Mrs Collister
Mrs Strickland
Miss Hollis
Mr H E E Procter
Mr H Gregory Hyde
Mr and Mrs G V Evans and Infant
Capt J H M Davie
Major H F Chesney
Mr H D Wilbraham
Mr C M Smith
Mrs Yusuf Ali and 2 Infants
Mr Fairbairn
Mrs and Miss Fairbairn
Lieut-c T Hunt-Gray
Mr P Carr
Mr L Bagshawe
Mr H G Keenan White
Mrs and 2 Misses Wilson
Mr E Higgins
Col A S Caldwell
Lieut H C S Warl
Lieut-Col H Thomas
Capt and Mrs O R L Hampden
Lieut-Col W J A Beaton
Mrs Sandeman
Miss Mrs G A Wood and son
Lieut-Col J R Edwards
Lieut A Sharp
Capt G Newsome
Mr C G Bayley
Mrs Hodgson Gray
Mr R Martin
Mrs Ford
Dr Jackson
Madden P J Maitland
Mrs A Astruc
Mr and Mrs H Gough
Mr Man Singhji
Mr K S G S Sahaji
Mrs Biff
Mr J K Smart
Mr A Levetus
Mr W Gould Clark
Mrs C P Hill
Maj Gen and Mrs B Duff
Mr G H Stevenson
Mr A C V Molesworth
Mrs W C R Farmer
Mr W A Thurman
Miss K Owen Leggatt
Mr Wm Tong
Mr W J Birnie
Mr Pollock
Mr C M Connew
Mr Schule
Capt H G Carr
Mr Copeland
Mr G E Lamtourne
Mr J W Scott
Mrs J K Macbeth
Mr H Pack
Mr W McIntyre
Mrs and 2 Misses Wray
Mr Brown
Mr Musgrove
Mr J Murdock

THE cause of a recent scare among the Mussoorie coolies which put many people to a good deal of inconvenience by reason of dandy and rickshaw men clearing off without notice and leaving the Station in large numbers, was due, says a local correspondent, to some one, no one knows who, spreading a report to the effect that all coolies were to wear shoes and putties and to avoid smoking, otherwise they would get plague. This silly rumour spread among the coolies with great rapidity, with the result that nearly 1,000 left the Station in a couple of days, and as orders did the matter become, that the Collector felt it necessary to take steps by beat of drum and otherwise to reassure them. But the scare is now over, and the coolies are returning.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The Mode in Frocks and Gowns.

NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS.

COOKING AND DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

IT is a curious fact that although our afternoon frocks grow ever more and more elaborate, with trimmings so intricate and ruchings and gaugings so endless that to attempt to describe them is a hopeless task, yet the more strictly tailor-made gowns, intended for morning wear in town, are gradually assuming a simple severity of outline which is a positive delight to the eye. It is doubly welcome after the odd excrescences and the inelegant form of some of the fashions which we have lately been called upon to admire. Without for a moment condoning the folly of tight-lacing, or the undoubted ugliness of the wasp-waist and the hour-glass type of figure, it is quite admissible to enjoy in anticipation the final banishment of the so-called pouch bodices, and to rejoice at the prospect of once more seeing tailor-made gowns that are carefully fitted and moulded to the figure, and that leave visible the unbroken line of the waist. By slow degrees the tailor gowns are growing more and more tight-fitting. Three quarter-length coats, quite simply finished with velvet collars, fitting closely to the figure, and worn with plain skirts of a sensible walking length, are being made at the moment by many of the best tailors in Paris and in Vienna, as well as in London. Gradually the Russian blouses are giving way before the more attractive claims of neat little Eton coats, with narrow vests in box cloth, braided or trimmed with applique designs in velvet or silk cord. Many tailor-made bodices, too, in summer cloths and tweeds are being cut with pointed fronts and habit backs, trusting for their chief attraction to the perfect way in which they fit the figure.

Accessories for beautifying the new spring and summer gown and making the old one look like new were never more numerous or pretty. Take the new red fillet and Chantilly laces with polka dots, for instance. A couple of yards cascaded on the bodice and in the sleeves would change the entire appearance of a gown. Then there are the new galloon satin bands in all colours honeycombed with a mesh-work of gold thread and with gold cloth-covered button moulds every inch. A bright red band of this down the front of a jacket and on the cuffs would make it appear smart, even if it had seen its best days. A cream band of this galloon trimming about two inches wide and with honeycomb stitches of silver and silver cloth-covered button moulds instead of gold, would be beautiful on a long cream broadcloth evening wrap. One of the prettiest new trimmings is of cream serim about six inches wide, and fringed on both edges. This is decorated in drawn work, and has an embroidered design in brown. A brown serim fringe falls over the edge of the white frayed edge. This trimming is used on gowns, coasts, and carriage wraps, and, if desired, may be split down the centre using only one fringed edge. A new tie, which bids fair to be popular, is made of a Persian embroidered band about an inch wide. It is very long, reaching nearly to the waist line and fastens in the back like a stock. These ties also have stocks attached made of the same material. The newest way of utilising maline for the neck and one which takes the place of the rosette at the back of the collar, is a stiff-looking bow which is worn in front. Some of the new veils have a moire silk border. A pale violet dotted one had a violet moire band all round it about an inch wide stitched with white silk thread. Blue veils with large red dots and vice versa, and chiffons in shaded effects, with china silk hemstitched borders, are among the novelties.

Dr. Yorke-Davies, the eminent diet expert, has scented, in the savoury atmosphere of the Cookery Exhibition held at the Albert Hall, a promise of a less dyspeptic and therefore a less criminal, less unhappy England. Some years ago London used to be placarded with a series of advertising pictures, the first of which presented the newly married Edwin sitting down with glee to eat one of his Angelena's pies. In the second picture Edwin was portrayed, with an expression of intense pain, hastily leaving for his club. The last picture showed a tender reconciliation between Edwin and Angelina that had been effected by means of somebody's baking powder. And people smiled at that happily averted domestic tragedy, though in reality it should have been regarded with feelings of profound solemnity. For the true meaning of the picture was that the people of the nation could not be healthy, wealthy, and wise unless they were properly fed. If only, sighed Dr. Yorke-Davies, the true spirit and meaning of the old advice of 'Feed the brute' were rightly understood, we should not hear so much about physical degeneration. As it is 'Feed the brute' has become the sort of finger-post of scorn pointing at the gross appetite of man, instead of being looked upon as a sound doctrine that would lead to health and happiness. I am not exaggerating when I say that half of the misery and evils of this world are caused by improper feeding.

If a man of the upper classes be badly fed, he takes refuge in his club—result, domestic infelicity. If a man of the middle classes be badly fed, he, to use a useful vulgarism, kicks up a row. Result—domestic infelicity. If a working man be badly fed—as is nearly always the case—he tries to extract comfort and nourishment from the nearest public-house. Result—domestic infelicity. It is astonishing how many women seriously think that man is greedy when he grumbles at his food, whereas he is really only voicing the just demands of his nature. A man, if he is to do his work well, must be fed properly. Hundreds of men are failures because their health breaks down through improper feeding, and their wives are disappointed at their non-success though they are largely to blame. It is indeed the bounden duty of every mother and every wife to keep her child or husband in good health. Moreover, it is for their own interests to do so, for without good health there can be no good work. The best and most necessary study for mankind is how best to nourish oneself on the means at one's disposal. I know of endless tragedies that have been caused by neglect of this important principle. I can furnish you with scores of instances of homes that have been broken up by ill-temper and the morbid diseases that have been caused by ruined digestions. Among the working classes thousands of men, because their whole systems are upset by a totally inadequate diet, take to drink, lose their work, and afterwards drift into crime.

They become wife-beaters or commit murderous assaults. These offences are laid at the door of drink; yet, if the inquiry were pursued we should probably find that drink was only the corollary of bad food. It is a well-known fact that not only the physical but even the moral attributes of human nature depend upon proper feeding and the food taken to properly nourish the system. Starvation will induce the most horrible crimes and the excesses of the Commune in Paris after the siege were undoubtedly due to the physical and moral degradation, the result of want of food which seems to develop the destructive nature and to destroy all feeling. The horrors of the siege of Jerusalem in ancient times when mothers sate their own children, illustrate this in a terrible way. Mothers have their daughters educations finished they have them taught French, German, Italian, not to say painting and drawing. Then they expect them to marry but take no steps to teach them how to feed their prospective husbands. Now the state should insist that every man and woman is taught in childhood the constituents of various kinds of food and the way to put that food to the best possible use. As it is in these days of education people are equipped with all the arms necessary for the battle of life with the exception of the most important weapon of all, which is the knowledge of how to feed wisely and well. Do not think that I am advocating elaborate cooking. I have studied most of the cuisines abroad and have come to the conclusion that if properly understood no style of cooking is more excellent or nourishing than the English. But it is not understood with the result that the English housewife throws away what the French housewife would convert into a palatable repast.

By one of those strange freaks of fashion, for which it is not possible to account, vital importance has of late been assumed by those dainty dress accessories which are worn at the throat, at the wrists and round the waist. Once upon a time we were content with the simplest linen collars, and not long ago with no collars at all. Just at the moment, however, nothing seems to be too elaborate in the way of fine embroidery for the ties and cravats, stocks and jabots, which are in vogue. They are designed with infinite pains as to colour and forma no matter whether they are carried out in fine lawn or cambric, with elaborate hand embroideries or in soft silk with applique designs of real lace and little hanging flowers and buds worked up in the silk itself. Ruffles for the wrist, in net and lace, in tulle and chiffon, are also very much in evidence, and can be bought at many of the shops ready made. In various forms, more or less elaborate, they will also be worn with those elbow sleeves which withlong gloves in suede or kid to meet them, will be a notable feature of the summer fashions. In fine lawn, heme stitched and accordion pleated, these ruffles are delightful for morning wear, while as a finish to the new sweeping bodices the quaintest of lace makes are now being worked with narrow black velvet ribbon a little distance from the edge.

The whole idea of May Day, with its Queen of Beauty and attendant floral ceremonies, has always been so entirely a woman's festival that it is a mystery why it was ever allowed to lapse. But in spite of times changing, so that we can no more recall the old standards of simplicity which ruled the May Day worship of Flora, than we can imbue ourselves with the faith that made Mrs. Pepys journey into the country to gather May dew, in the belief that it would improve her complexion, we are doing our best to revive in a modern spirit some of the old games with which the Romans ushered in the spring. Ever since Ruskin inaugurated among the students of Whitelands College the choosing of the "loveliest and likeliest" to be Queen of the May and Sovereign for the ensuing year, May Queens have been springing up in our midst. And as is only consistent with a modern revival, the May Day Courts of to-day aim at improving upon those famous of old. Each year the movement becomes more popular and extends. It has spread even as far as Ottawa, where an annual May Queen's Court is held, the aims of which are based upon the idea "that no woman can be really strong, gentle, pure and good, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness." Very much the same idea is prevalent at Whitelands, where, by the May Day festival the students are bidden in the words of the master who inaugurated their ceremony, to remember that "they may all be Queens. Queens to their lovers, to their husbands, to their sons in years to come, and all reign supreme in the heart of home on the dignity of the highest of all gifts—their womanhood."

In these days, when the eternal feminine is on evidence upon every side, it is somewhat surprising to find that ever since the days of Angelica Kauffmann and Mary Moser, no woman has succeeded in gaining the coveted distinction of having the membership of the Royal Academy conferred upon her. Yet, in spite of this, every year the works of many lady artists are to be found adorning the walls of Burlington House; and ever since the day, nearly fifty years ago, when Miss Laura Herford persisted in claiming the right of free instruction in the Royal Academy Schools, after her work had passed without the examiners guessing it was done by a woman, women have worked side by side with the men in the schools. It is a well-known fact that Lady Butler, whose picture, "The Roll Call," made such a sensation at the time of its exhibition, and who has the distinction of being one of the five women whose work is represented at the Tate Gallery, only missed election to the Associateship by the opposition of one Academician; but who that one was history has not revealed. Since that time no other woman's name has come into the ballot, although the present list contains the names of no fewer than four well-known lady artists, who it is to be hoped may one day win the distinction of membership.

It would appear from recent statistics that the marriage prospects of women workers of the middle and upper classes are anything but rosy. For, whereas the working woman of the poorer class is practically certain to marry young, it is a curious fact that, among those of the better class who earn their own living there is a growing tendency either to remain single or marry much later in life than they formerly did. The effect of this is already shown in the increasing numbers of unmarried persons of both sexes, and the decline in the increase of population in the country, which, according to the latest figures has fallen considerably among the middle classes. This gives rise to the question as to whether the intellectual equalisation of men and women may not lead to grave difficulties and whether the professional woman worker is a danger to the State? In America even more than in England, the question has been widely discussed, and where one section of the community declare that the intellectual girl is wholly worthless as a domestic wife, another upholds the theory that only where the mothers of the race are the intellectual equals of men will the nation attain its highest power. Nevertheless, the fact remains, that apart from the existing surplus of women which has not increased of late years, marriage among this class is declining. This, to some extent, may be accounted for by the fact that influenced in the first enthusiasm of their work by the knowledge that whereas man's profession is intensified by marriage, theirs in most cases is whol

AN IRISH VILLAGE INDUSTRY.

Dun Emer is a large old-fashioned country house in Dundrum, near Dublin, with a glass-covered porch and many windows facing south, their green weather shutters set back against the broad white walls. It looks out on its own green lawns and on a fair smiling prospect of hill and valley and stream, and is approached by a gravelled drive overhung with trees and ornamented on each side by evergreen and numerous shrubs of very luxuriant growth.

Here, in December, 1902, Miss Evelyn Gleeson, a member of the Irish Literary Society in London, and Miss Yeats, daughters of Mr. John Butler Yeats, R.H.A., and sisters of the poet, came and set up what is now known as the Dun Emer Industries Printing Press. Here they have established a school of embroidery, of tapestry-weaving, of tufted weaving, and of painting and designing; whilst in addition there is the Dun Emer Press, where Miss Elizabeth Yeats, with the help of a couple of girls, is doing has revived book-printing as an art, and has already brought out some beautiful volumes, printed on a hand-press in a clear eighteenth-century type, on pure Irish linen paper manufactured at the Saggart Mills, County Dublin.

Within the house everything is artistic, quaint, and beautiful. On the right of the hall is the large drawing-room, a handsome apartment with walls of a pleasant moss green which make a perfect setting to the many old pictures and bits of china, cabinets and curious book-shelves and miniatures. Beyond, one has a glimpse of a cosy smaller apartment half library, half boudoir, with most fascinating furniture and things of beauty everywhere. In one of the queer round windows stands an ancient Irish harp; in another an old spinning wheel. Huge fires burn in the grates and send out a pleasant glow on this raw spring day. The hills outside are covered with snow yet, bowls of flowers, yellow winter clematis, and early daffodils stand now where in the summer were yet more fascinating bowpots of poppies, daisies, cow parsley, buttercups, and grasses. To the left of the hall is the dining room, with walls of dull gold, and furniture of carved oak. A curious circular topped doorway leading to other apartments, is framed in carved oak also.

Up the broad winding stairs with its smoke blue walls and ceiling one goes gladly, knowing from a lucky previous experience what a pleasant treat lies in store above where are the rooms devoted to the industries.

One enters a large room first—a delightful spacious apartment, with blue painted walls and large windows, two of which look southward to the purple hills and the sunshine. Here are the workers, all little girls of from twelve to fifteen or so, happily engaged at their tasks, some as the tapestries, some as the embroideries, others at the handlooms, weaving the most beautiful, serviceable solid rugs imaginable. One feels it would be at once a delight and a sorrow to walk on some of those velvet-soft rugs, with their lovely designs of peacocks or purple iris on a pure white ground. Here at one window is the embroidery class, finishing some pieces of work for the St. Louis Exhibition. Others are at the tapestry looms, making screens or wall-panels of exquisite workmanship and design, on the models of the old tapestries of Arras.

It being visiting day, the first Thursday of the month, there was also an exhibition of the finished work. The walls were hung with the church banners (of which Miss Lily Yeats hopes to make a speciality) representing quaintly beautiful figures of the Irish saints, worked in silks on a background of gold, the faces and hands alone being painted in. These banners are altogether removed from those of the ordinary conventional type. Each picture tells its own story, embodying something of the life history of the saint or of the qualities which distinguished him or her. To the untutored eye perhaps some of them may seem at first more quaint than beautiful in the conventional sense, but one quickly realises that these picturesque mediæval figures carry with them the very atmosphere and feeling of ancient Irish art. Twenty-four of these banners have been specially worked to order for Loughrea Cathedral, whilst others of them are designed for the St. Louis Exhibition.

Some of the tapestries are most fascinating. One piece, mounted as a fire-screen had as design a group of pine trees standing darkly out against a setting sun, a most realistic piece of work vividly true to Nature. Another was simply a spreading tree branch in tints of green and brown against a blue grey sky with a suggestion of moonlight in the clouds. There are also tapestries for furniture covering and in a thicker and stronger texture for stair carpeting.

A delightful piece of embroidery was a design of peacocks and small birds in green and blue and purple tints, with an occasional glint of scarlet, worked on white Galway flannel, which isn't in the least like any other flannel in the world, being a mixture of serge and frieze. This was intended for a curtain or portiere. Among other pieces were a cradle quilt on white or blue linen with designs of roses in delicate pinks and greens, with mottoes on the hem and lined with silk; and two sofa-backs six feet long one in a design of anemones, another of peonies and birds.

Most fascinating was a motto to put above a fire place apple boughs with a scroll on which were these words from "The Land of Heart's Desire," by W. B Yeats: "By Love Alone God binds us to Himself and to the Hearth, and shuts us from the waste beyond His peace."

The tufted rugs and carpets vary in price according to the width, weight and texture as well as colouring and designs. The designs, though quite new, are all in keeping with the tradition of Celtic ornament. Especially handsome were a white carpet with a design in blue grey and green and a dark blue rug with a design in green and cream. A white rug with a design of peacocks and flowers was ill for Beauty's bower. There were also altar carpets, one made for Donnybrook Church, in green, with emblems from the Book of Kells and borders of grapes and wheat. This Irish industry, working for Protestant and Catholic Churches alike, should rejoice the hearts of Lord Dudley and Mr. Wyndham: Carriage rugs were also being made with coats of arms to order.

And now here is the printing room, with its curious hand press worked solely by Miss Elizabeth Yeats and her two young assistants. She has already brought out several books, the first being a volume of poems "In the Seven Woods" by W. B. Yeats and the second a book of poems by A.E. Both of these are out of print. She is now engaged on a new volume, Dr Douglas Hyde's famous translation of "The Love Songs of Connaught" an edition of 300 copies at 10s 6d a copy. This will be followed by a new version of Stories of Red Hanrahan by W B Yeats, a volume of essays by John Eglinton, a volume of translations by Lady Gregory and other volumes yet to be decided on.

Book plates are also designed and printed at the Dun Emer Press. There are on view many clever designs by Jack B. Yeats and others.

Later on Dun Emer intends to add book binding to the list of industries and we were shown a couple of samples, one of them in vellum. There is also an intention of making artistic furniture in Irish Oak, chesnut, &c., in Celtic designs and there were on view a carved oak chair, the carving being of very unique pattern, and a fire screen in Irish chesnut wood with falling leaves which could be made to form at will a book-stand or tray-stand instead.

Very interesting also is the flower-painting class at which the pupils paint from nature and learn also to design. These classes are held each Saturday and outsiders are admitted on payment of a fee. The specimens of flower painting on exhibition were very beautiful and natural; one design especially of mauve Michaelmas daisies.

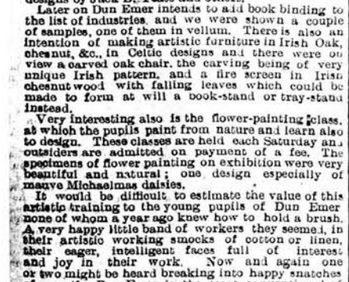
It would be difficult to estimate the value of this artistic training to the young pupils of Dun Emer none of whom a year ago knew how to hold a brush. A very happy little band of workers they seemed, in their artistic working smocks of cotton or linen their eager, intelligent faces full of interest and joy in their work. Now and again one or two might be heard breaking into happy snatches of song (for Dun Emer is the least conventional of places and has no restrictions that do not make for greater brightness and content), while through the closed doors of the painting-room one heard the wild strains of The Coolin, sung with the traditional Irish feeling by one of the little girls, inspired, no doubt, by Dr. Hyde's translation of that mournful and heart-breaking song.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE BRAIN OF MAN AND APES.

For many years (we read in "Knowledge") Professor G. Elliot Smith, of the Egyptian Government School of Medicine, has been devoting his attention to the study of the brain in man and other mammals. Recently, in the "Anatomischer Anzeiger" (Jena), he has published a preliminary account of what appears to be an exceedingly important discovery. The human brain, as known by European specimens, has been supposed to differ from that of apes and monkeys by the absence of the so-called simian fold ("Affenspalte") on the posterior portion of the main hemispheres. On studying a large series of Egyptian and Sudani brains, Professor Smith finds, however, that this simian fold, or sulcus, can be distinctly recognised.

"It is easy," he writes, "to select examples from the series of Egyptian and Sudanese brains in my possession in which the pattern formed by the occipital sulci on the lateral surface of the hemisphere in individual anthropoid apes is so exactly reproduced that the identity of every sulcus is placed beyond reasonable doubt. . . . . And if we take individual examples of gorilla brains it becomes still easier to match the occipital pattern of each of them to numerous human brains. . . . It is easy to appreciate the difficulties which have beset investigators of European types of brain and to understand the reasons for the common belief in the absence of the supposed distinctly simian sulci on the lateral aspect of the occipital region of the human brain."

He also disappears one more of the supposed structural "distinctions" between man and his nearest



CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA.

PAPER BY SIR A. LYALL.

Sir Alfred Lyall presided on the 4th instant over a Meeting of the Central Asian Society at 22, Albemarle Street and read a paper on "The Political Situation in Central and Eastern Asia." There was a good attendance.

In the course of his paper, Sir Alfred Lyall said that throughout the 19th century the causes and circumstances that lay at the base of the existing political situation in Central Asia had undergone no change, and the course of events that had brought about the present position of affairs was foreshadowed at least 100 years ago. The main element and predominating feature of this situation were the rivalry and mutual jealousy of England and Russia. He described the action of the two countries in Central Asia, and remarked that each step taken from one camp produced a corresponding movement from the other. It had long been the policy of this country to check the progress of Russia in Asia, and the course and consequences of the conflicting aims and methods of the two Great Powers has been remarkable. The general result was that the rivalry of the two Powers kept all Central Asia in a state of lethargy and depression; its resources and communications remained undeveloped, the whole region was kept poor and barbarous. The interests of both Asia and Europe demanded that this condition of affair should cease; and it was the business of real statesmanship to find an issue out of the deadlock. There was no remedy for barbarism and misgovernment so certain as free commerce and open communications and there were no other means of terminating the moral and material degradation of the people or raising the character of their Government. At the present moment they were watching events in the Far East that might give a fresh and unexpected turn to Asiatic politics. They saw Japan dealing heavy blows upon the most powerful Empire in Asia and the result might profoundly affect the whole position of affairs not only in the Far East but throughout the Continent. He did not believe that Japan would beat Russia on land but she might come out of the war with greatly increased strength and confidence in her arms and her next step would be to encourage China to follow her example to copy European methods of war and to arm on land as Japan had armed on land and sea.

CHINA'S LESSONS.

At this moment China had before her two object-lessons. In Tibet she saw an ill-armed and ignorant people easily mastered by a handful of disciplined troops and on her Manchurian sea-coast she saw an Asiatic Army and Navy well trained and equipped driving the Russians out of Korea and preparing to invest Port Arthur. If the Chinese had the sense and ability to profit by these lessons, the rapid and easy spread of European dominion in Asia might in the 20th century receive a material check, and the eventual outcome might be of a kind that England, as well as Russia, would have to take into account, and would do well to reflect upon in time. He thought at that in our attitude toward the Russo-Japanese War we ought to observe a strict neutrality. To rejoice at the defeat of a European power by Asiatics was not for England a proof of much wisdom and foresight. Our true interest lay in the pacification and economical development of all Asia, and this did not seem to him possible except by some friendly understanding between England and Russia. The right policy, in his opinion, was to see that our paths did not cross and to shape our view towards some concerted action for the solution of the many complicated problems that confronted both Empires in the East. Whenever the uncertainty and insecurity that at the present moment overshowed all Central Asia should have been so far dissipated that European capital could be freely invested in great lines of through communication, then, and not until then, would they recover vitality and there might be some prospect of breaking through the barriers which at present cut off vast regions from commercial prosperity and permanent civilisation. (Hear, hear.)

A short discussion followed, and the proceedings closed.

PRODUCTION OF ANTITOXIN.

HOW IT IS TESTED.

In view of the interest which has been awakened in the comparatively new branch of medicine—antitoxin—the New York "Tribune" has an article describing a laboratory in Detroit, where over 200 horses are kept for the sole purpose of producing the antitoxin. More than a hundred of the animals generate in their veins the antitoxin for diphtheria, 25 create the antitoxin for tetanus or lockjaw, 20 more are for the preparation of the antitoxin for erysipelas and kindred diseases, and the remainder for the experimental production of antitoxin for consumption and pneumonia.

A horse creates the antitoxin for a disease by being inoculated with the toxin, or poison, which the germs of that disease produce. In preparing the antitoxin for diphtheria for instance, the germs are first transplanted from the throat of a child to a broth of bouillon, made from chopped lean beef. Here the germs on multiplying throw off a toxin or poison which when potent enough causes death to any animal with whose blood it mingles. If a quantity of this toxin less than the fatal dose is injected into an animal the body of that animal generates in its system a peculiar product which destroys these poisons. This product is known as antitoxin. In obtaining the antitoxin for diphtheria from a horse, therefore, occasional doses of the toxin are injected with intervals between to permit the animal to recuperate until after several months of treatment enough toxin is harmlessly injected to kill several hundred horses brought in fresh from the field.

When the bacteriologist believes that the horse has generated in its blood all the antitoxin that its system is capable of producing, he draws off a half gallon of its blood into an air-tight vessel. Here the blood serum is permitted to rise to the surface, when it is syphoned off into small glass tubes, ready for the market, hermetically sealed and equipped with a syringe attachment and a hypodermic needle. All the various antitoxins are prepared in much the same way.

In testing the antitoxin before placing it on the market the bacteriologist uses the tiny guinea pig. Antitoxin is sold, not according to its volume, but according to its strength. It comes in bulbs marked 500, 1,000, 2,000, 4,000, and 5,000 units. The best product combines the greatest degree of potency with the least bulk. In order, therefore, to learn the strength of an antitoxin the experimenter mixes a certain amount of the serum with the amount of toxin which alone would kill a hundred guinea pigs. If the pig dies, as many do, he adds more antitoxin to the same amount of toxin, and tries it on another pig. So he keeps on until one just counteracts the other, and the guinea pig shows no ill effects from the dose. This amount of antitoxin he carefully measures, and he calls it a unit. An injection of 5,000 units is often regarded as necessary for the most serious case of diphtheria in children. The same amount would thus save the lives of 500,000 guinea pigs. After a horse has lost half a gallon or more of blood one might think that the animal would be seriously exhausted. As a matter of fact its only noticeable symptom is an unusual thirst. After drinking all that it wants the animal exhibits unwonted good spirits, and if turned into the paddock it is inclined to kick up its heels.

A PARISIAN TRILBY.

MUSIC IN HYPNOTISM.

The Theatre des Mathurins, one of the smallest theatres in existence, is a peculiarly Parisian institution. It is the home of dramatic experiments, sometimes of a startling character—such as the performance by Madame Madeleine, under the influence, as the audience was assured, of hypnotism.

It was a private seance, writes a Paris correspondent. The invitations were issued by M. Hugo Gorlitz, of New Bond-street, London. The mesmeriser, or hypnotiser, was "Monsieur Magnin, Professeur a l'Ecole de Magnetisme." There were "scientific experts" present, who, with a portentous solemnity that amused me, examined the hypnotised performer, to show the audience there was no humbug. Speaking for myself, this part of the play was repellent—though it drew a few raucous 'bravos' from people sitting behind me.

The purpose of the exhibition was to show the effect of music, instrumental and vocal, upon a person sensitive to music and thrown into mesmeric sleep. Selections were played or sung from well-known composers. Well, the "effect" upon Madame Madeleine showed itself in the most wonderful changes of facial expression, and in rhythmic motions of her body—in dancing, that is to say—that were beautiful in the extreme.

For a hypnotised lady Madame Madeleine was remarkably careful in the rearrangement of her hair when it became disordered, and in her tenderness to the dwarf palms when she plunged in among them in the light dancing pieces she was exquisite. In her facial expressions of the terrible and in the gestures—or dancing movements accompanying them—she was much too forced and artificial.

Madame Madeleine knows how to make the most of her really splendid figure. She is a glorious dancer. There's no mistake about that. But—

Preparations are already being made in Paris for the visit of the King of Spain next September. The matter has a strictly business side, and business men are actively interesting themselves in it. The Paris Chamber of Commerce is taking the lead, and through their national organisation all the provincial chambers are associating themselves with the project. The organising committee is composed of the presidents of all the great industrial and commercial syndicates having their headquarters in Paris and their chairman is M. Loutres, a former Minister, and president of the Union for promoting better trade relations with Spain.

The determination with which those who are responsible for the printing of pirated music continue to have these wares offered broadcast to the public, seems to show that England is not the unmusical country it has the reputation of being. The public taste for a certain type of song appears insatiable nor do the pirates at present suffer any competition except among themselves. Mr. D'Eyncourt's recent comment on this point is an apt one. "The enormous amount of this pirated music," he said, "shows what a great demand there is for cheap music, and if the music publishers catered for this demand, I should say it would prove very profitable."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss and Mar: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The person who, to put it politely, omits to return books which he has collected at public and other libraries is well known wherever there are libraries for him to patronise. At the University of Jena the library has recently been robbed in this way of a large number of volumes. An inquiry was held into the circumstances when it was discovered that the thief had been of a studious turn the greater part of his plunder having been dictionaries. What however showed him to be a person of originality was his choice of the two volumes which first disappeared. They were a Bible and and a copy of the Penal Code. No doubt some perverted remembrance of the old saying "The better the day the better the deed" guided him in the first case and a desire to study the possible consequences in the second.

Among the innumerable host of stories dealing with past intercourse between the Japanese and Europeans, rather a good one is being revived which is said to have occurred in the very near past—some three years back, in fact. The Marquis Ito was at that time paying a visit to St. Paul, and a reporter newly engaged upon the staff of a certain newspaper, was sent to interview him. The Marquis was indisposed at the time, and the reporter was received by his secretary, who, as it happened, had been educated in England. The reporter thought he would make things pleasant at once, and began as follow:—"Me newspaper man. Me wanter news. Me hearum Marquis veily ill. He bettel to-day?" You savvy? The secretary's face was calm and untroubled. Me savvy, he replied. Marquis veily bad, Catchee cold, No. leavee bled to day. You savvy? The interview paused for some time, with great satisfaction to the reporter. He was less satisfied, however when the time for leave taking came and the secretary remarked: The Marquis you had better add, is consider ably fatigued by his journey, but——. But the reporter was no longer in the room.

Another, and a striking one, is added to the many examples of extraordinary escapes from death, owing to some apparently trivial cause, by the experience of M. Arthur Prevaine, the owners of the motor-car which was smashed to pieces by a train, all of those riding in it being killed on the spot near Nogant-sur-Marne, the other day. It was at first believed that they were among the dead, as they had driven the car to Nogent the same morning in order to lunch with some friends. As it happened, however some of the other guests had never ridden in a motor-car, and pleaded for a short run. The owners of the car of course acceded, and were themselves to have been of the party. As the car would, however, have been rather inconveniently overcrowded they decided not to go, but to wait in the house. The car started, with five passengers besides the chauffeur and by the inconceivable carelessness of a railway servant was allowed on to a level crossing at the very moment the Paris express came up, with the result that the whole party were dashed to pieces. Certainly such a narrow escape as that of M. and Mme. Prevaine deserves a high place among the stories of those who have been saved from railway collisions by missing the train and so forth, for in this case death would have been absolutely certain. While in a simple collision there is always a chance of coming off unhurt.

Yet another instalment, and that of the most romantically mediæval type, of the romantic brigand lore is vouchsafed us from Sicily. A labourer working on the estate of Baron Agnello near Castelmuzzo, came suddenly across a ghastly "find"—no less than a human head severed from the body. Close to it was a written notice which read: "Someone, who wishes to remain unknown, determined to free the country from Varsalona's presence he hunted him down and slew him in the woods." The peasant, who at once told the police of his discovery was promptly arrested, as it was believed that the alleged discovery was a ruse to cause the cessation of the police hunt after Varsalona, a brigand of unusual ferocity whose exploits had for some time been famous throughout Sicily. Later however the head was identified by various unimpeachable witnesses as being actually that of the brigand, and it was then remembered that one of the witnesses at a recent trial of some of Varsalona's companions had given evidence as to his methods and hiding places with unusual freedom. As fearing redoubtable outlaw's inevitable revenge, he would never have done this had Varsalona been alive, it is believed that the witness in question who has disappeared knew more about his death than he cared to disclose. A high price had been set upon the brigand's head by the authorities, and Baron Agnello on whose estate the head was found had added another £250 to it. Up to the present how ever, neither reward has been claimed.

Whoever grieves over the present war the writers of feuilleton for the Paris newspapers are filled with great joy for it provides them with excellent opportunities which they have been long in taking advantage of. So at least we are told and may believe until someone contradicts it. The same argument should apply to those of other nationalities all of whom by the way owe the origin of their trade to Paris. Thus the feuilleton has flourished ever since the days of Louis Philippe growing always more profitable to its writer. Thus Eugene Sue for his famous Les Mysteres de Paris, received 8,000 francs from the Constitutional—a sum which was considered more than ample. The well-known Ponson de Terrail who followed in the footsteps of Sue and Dumas pere made some £4 000 a year from his feuilletons, title it was who made the famous comparison that the life and death of his heroes was as cold as that of a serpent.

At a time when the eyes of France are turned towards Italy, a French writer aptly recalls some of the legends attached to the Roman Capital. According to the most ancient of these, one of the Emperors gathered together in one of the rooms of the Capital statues representing the different nations subject to the Empire. Attached to each of these statues was a belt. As soon as any nations cherished the idea of revolting from its servitude the bell belonging to its statue began to ring lustily of its own accord. The priests, whose duty it was to keep continual watch in the room thereupon at once advised the Senate. By this simple means the Imperial Government was warned in time to take whatever steps were necessary. It was thanks to the bells that Agrippa was warned in time to prepare an expedition against the King of Persia.

It is impossible (he says) for anyone unacquainted with this custom to imagine how many rules have to be observed and how many graces displayed by the lady who makes the tea and by those who drink it. This little meal not only afford an opportunity for displaying graces and breeding, but also serves as a stimulus to wit. It is at this time that the most entertaining conversations take place about the new fashions, chinaware, the events of the day, scandal, etc. At an earlier period Prior mentions the precise time:—

The youngster who at nine and three,
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea.

It was regarded as somewhat effeminate for a man to drink tea, and indeed there were not wanting ladies who deplored the degeneracy of manners implied in the consumption of the new and fashionable beverage. One of these sticklers for old times was Madam Drake of Salford, who had one of the three or four carriages kept in the Manchester which about 1720. When she paid an afternoon call—and her disposition was sociable—Madam Drake put aside tea and coffee and was content with a tankard of ale and a pipe of tobacco.

The old question as to who is to act as policeman to the police seems to be coming up again in an acute form in Hungary. There we are told that in the offices of the prefecture of police at Kazosvan a commissary named Kalies quarelled with a colleague of the same rank named Weber. About of fisticuffs ensued, in which both men suffered severely, being at last separated by their own subordinates, who did not, however, feel called upon to arrest them for a breach of the peace. Next morning, When the Prefect was questioning Kallos on the matter, Weber suddenly rushed into the room and felled his foe to the ground with a well aimed brick-l

While Russia has now more than three times the population of Japan, this striking disparity in numbers is a thing of very recent date. The census of 1897 shows the population to be 129 millions and a half, which has risen at the present time to an estimated total of nearly 150 millions. Of this about 107 millions (including nine and a half million Poles and two and a half million Finns) is in European Russia, the average increase of births over deaths being about two millions. In 1815 the total population was estimated at 45 millions. As with the Japanese, the Russians have few large cities, there being only sever with a population of over 200,000, including St. Petersburg and Moscow.

There is a delightfully human touch in a report concerning an old lady who is said to be the oldest inhabitant of Hungary. She is a widow named Henriette Barsod, and was received a short time back into the poorhouse at Buda Pesth. On being admitted she gave her age as 105 but her papers showed that she was born in the year 1788 and was therefore 116 years old. Questioned as to this contradiction she admitted that such was in fact the truth but naively added that she was ashamed of it being known how old she was. Mrs. Barsod is said to be remarkably well preserved although she has for the last thirty years been receiving medical attendance for some heart trouble.

Major Willoughby, of Gardner's Horse, who has been travelling in Western China, with a view to examining the local mule supply, has just returned to India. His report should be an interesting one, particularly as the demand for transport mules just now exceeds the visible supply and the Tibet expedition will use up several hundreds.

The English translation of an "open letter" addressed to Mrs. Besant, purporting to be written by the Tiyas of Malabar, has recently been published in the West Coast and other papers, the original communication, in Malayalam, having appeared in a vernacular paper of some standing near Calicut. The letter seizes the opportunity afforded by the late visit of Mrs. Besant to orthodox Malabar, and her welcomed accommodation in a portion of the Zamorin's Palace. This, to conservative Hindus who are ruled by certain arbitrary social distinctions, was scarcely appropriate, for the Zamorin's palace is to many a "sanctum sanctorum"—and the attention of the Hindu world is drawn to the fact as being inconsistent with the inelastic caste system of mediæval and modern India. Though Mrs. Besant is by birth what the orthodox Hindu would call Mlecchа, she has by her avowal of Hinduism become entitled to be the honoured guest of one of the most orthodox and aristocratic families of Malabar. "If under such circumstances we are to gain admission to places accessible to you" says the letter, "we find a way to it through you. And it is this. It is doubtless impossible for us (it must be understood that the Tiyas are not high caste) to be born Christians. We shall therefore become Christian converts first, and then become Hindus as you have done. This will relieve us of the disability as you have cured yourself of your disability." This correspondent of the "Madras Mail" points out, is either irony or a real statement of the fact.

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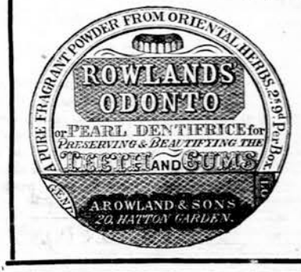

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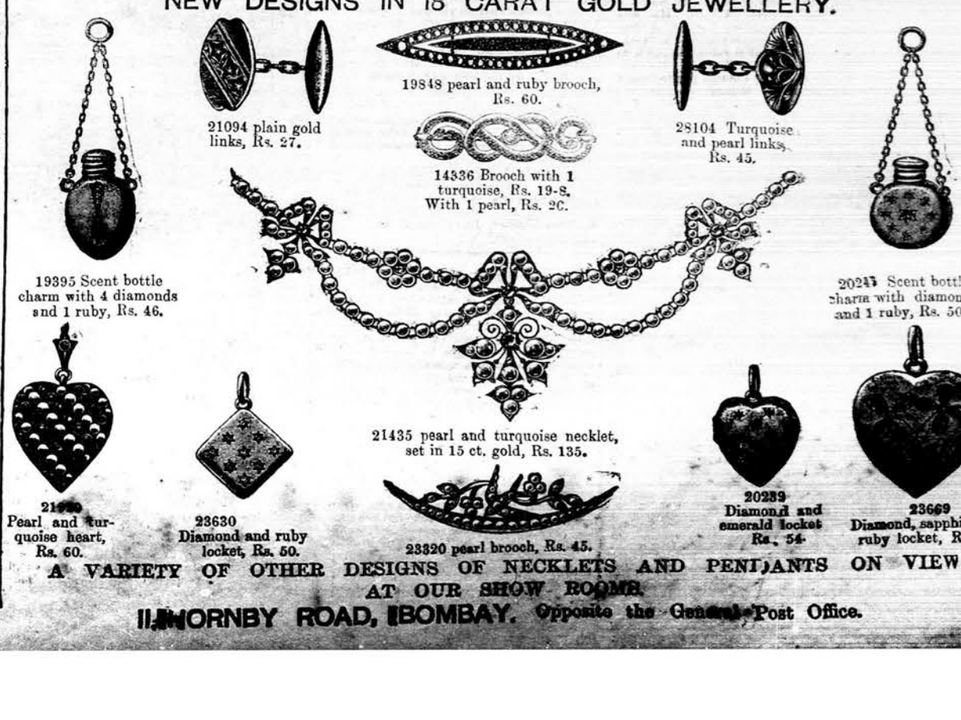
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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THE career of the young composer, Alick Maclean whose opera, "The King's Prize," has been presented at the Royalty Theatre, began with good signs. A few years ago Mr. Charles Manners, on behalf of the popular Moody-Manners organisation, set up alluring visions of wealth before the eyes of undiscovered musical genius by offering a prize of £100 for the best opera in one act. There were in England at the time of this offer, as there are in England ever, a large number of musicians anxious to make the acquaintance of fortune as well as fame, and the Moody-Manners competition made many busy. Within the month given to competitors to complete their efforts in there were enough one-act operas manufactured to dwarf the Nelson Monument. And at the top of the pile stood, in the opinion of the judges, Alick Maclean's "Petruccio."

The production of the prize opera at Covent Garden did the composer no harm. That is to say the circumstance did not make him too big to accept the position provided by the middle chair of a theatre orchestra. He has for some years now been Sir Charles Wyndham's musical director, and his occupation of the conductor's seat at the New and Wyndham's has earned for each theatre in turn the enviable reputation of having the best trained orchestra in London. The composer of The King's Prize is strikingly like Mascagni in appearance, and it is worth nothing that certain musical critics have traced a resemblance in style of composition as well. One of the most treasured possessions of Mr. Alick Maclean (the story of whose more ambitious opera, by-the-way, is founded on Sir Walter Scott's Quentin Durward) is a six-year old son, who is already a composer. The wee Maclean has done nothing yet of very great importance in the musical world, but this is neither the age nor the country of infant phenomena, and the proud father says he does not expect anything in the shape of a masterpiece from Mascagni the Third until he has arrived at his eighth or ninth year.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's idea of a proper dramtic academy is the stage itself. In his delightfully frank telegram to Mr. Tree on the opening day of the School of Dramatic Art there was the following passage: "I think the best training is that given by a good manager to the recruits of his own company. Let the manager choose them with discretion, pay them a living wage, and advance them according to their merits." This has been Mr. Barrett's method of actor-making for many years, and he can point to some excellent results in Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. Lewis Waller, the Late Mr Franklin Mclcay, Miss Constance Collier, and Miss Maud Jeffries. From Henry Irving's school (the Lyceum stage), came Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Frank Cooper, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Miss Lena Ashwell, Miss Jessie Milward, and several other well-known actors and actresses of the day.

Still, to Mr. Wilson Barrett's argument that the stage does not want recruits merely, but wants talent, and that (referring to the high fees to be charged by the School of Dramatic Art) money and talent do not always go together, Mr. Tree can justly retort that recruits make good ground for discovering talent in, and that as some managers do accept moneyed mediocrity into their companies, the mediocrity would be more acceptable, or less unacceptable, if educated into something better qualified to earn the public's money. The School of Dramatic Art is undoubtedly a splendid thing. Instances are on record, to the discredit of responsible persons, where young men and women have paid sums of money to be allowed to go on the stage with practically no preliminary instruction at all. Now that there is a high class school for young actors in connection with the most important theatre in London, money is not likely to be spent in that way again, and those three great P's that are so often spoken about in the commercial departments of the Drama—the Press, the Public, and the Profession—will be, must be, all the better for the change. A long life and a useful one to the S.D.A.!

Walking one day along the dusty road between Ovingdean and Rottingdean, I saw two men who worked by the roadside as they rested, and rested, as they worked, and did both at the same time. This is not an acrostic, though it might well supply the material for one. The sight was a strange one only because it presented two utterly different men adopting one method of pursuing two utterly different occupations. They were sitting on either side of the white, sunny road, thoroughly absorbed in their work, and very much in earnest about it, too; yet both were resting, and enjoying the sea-cooled sun, and listening gratefully to the sinzing of the larks. The one took a particular interest in the voices of the birds. He was a trapper of them, and he sat apart from his fatal net and the little row of caged but apparently chearful decoys, and watched the entrance of the trap that would close with terrifying suddenness, when he pulled the string he held in his weather-beaten hand. That was the one man that worked as he rested and rested as he worked.

The other was Sir Charles Wyndham. He was sitting on the opposite bank of dusty grass learning his new part in Bride and Bridegroom the comedy by Mr. Arthur Law which is to be produced at the New Theatre. And it was strange how his sitting there seemed to illustrate the Nancy Bell lines of the revived Gilbert:

'Twas on the shores that round our coast
From Deal to Ramsgate span,
That I found alone on a piece of stone
An elderly naval man.
His hair was weedy, his beard was long,
And weedy and long was he,
And I heard this wight on the shore recite
In a singular minor key.

The spot where he was found alone might well have been the coast between Deal and Ramsgate; the hard bank upon which he sat was a realistic understudy for a piece of stone; and with his cap, a tweed one, but with a nautical peak to it in the front pulled over his face and his grey hair waving about behind in the breeze he certainly suggested at passing sight the elderly naval man. He had not the bead; and he was not reciting aloud; but he was reciting himself and no one can ever think of Sir Charles ...dham much less look at him without calling ...d that voice so often pitched in a singular ...ey. Anyhow and perhaps the fact of ...ing in the air again had something to do ... were the lines that were forced in the ...icture of Sir Charles sitting alone on ... Rottingdean Road with his type ...ride and bridegroom in his hands ...al ren, while on the other side salt ...ramp like trapper of birds.

...new scenes have just been added ... Tantzic at the Lyric, and although ...vant either, being a complete and ...comedy opera, and not a ragged ...ariety odds and ends they may be ...trusion because they have afforded ... critics to give renewed publicity to ...ss entertainments on the London ...nately, the unnecessary alterations ...ays not caused any falling off from ...ot the principal artist's performances. ...Greene's Sans Gene remains the beautiful ... has ever been, and if there is any change ... performance at all it is that her richly ...pathetic voice rings clearer and stronger ...d more appealingly than it did in the ...arlier career of Mr. Henry Hamilton's and Mr. ...an Caryll's romantic light opera. A fine singers ...s Greene is even a finer actress, and her Sans Gene, set as it is in the surroundings of comedy opera, will always be remembered as one of the most notable of the many representations of the character. A look around at the musical comedy ladies of our stage discovers a deal of personal brightness and beauty, as well as a sufficiency of vocal ability, but it does not see many, if it sees any musical comediennes who are capable even of undertaking the part Miss Evie Greene has easily comfortably, and apparently by no strain of artificial effort, made a great success in,

Providing hospitality for money makers is not among the most prominent characteristics of the Royalty Theatre off Shaftesbury Avenue. It is in shaftesbury Avenue were the money is made, as a rule. So it will be something of a noveilty to find the little house in Dean Street occupied, as it is booked to be on Saturday next, by a farce christened boldly, and with no haunting mistrust of the fickle forces of irony, "The Money-Makers." If it turns out that there is no farce in the title, and that it is not a case of a little Royalty for the author as well as for his play, "The Money Makers" will be the first tenants of the kind at this house since Mr. W. S. Penley and Mr. Brandon Thomas were there with Charley's Aunt. It will be remembered that the famous farce drew the public in such large quantities to Dean Street that Messrs Penley and Thomas were obliged in a few weeks to take a bigger theatre for their accommodation. It will also be remembered that Charley's Aunt had something of a run in its new abode.

The bold spirit who is trusting his farce—his first piece if I make no mistake—to the atmosphere of the Royalty and in so doing establishes himself at once and without the aid of criticism as a daring writer is Mr. George Rollit a gentleman who has on more than one programme relating to musical comedy figured as the provider or one of the providers of the lyrics. His lyrics in the Medal and the Maid were very bright and taking and he has written successful songs for several of our most popular music hall artists. If the new farce proves anything like as strong as its cast it will break the spell of ill-luck at the Royalty not merely in half, but, like Max's bugle in the late Henry S. Leigh's address to a German band, into tiny little bits. Among the lady Money makers there are Miss Lettice Fairfax Miss Muriel Ashwyne (who played so prettily with Mrs. Langtry at the Imperial), Miss Madge Girdlestone and that excellent comedy actress and singer Miss Claire Romaine who contributed so much to the success of Mr. Cecil Raleigh's melo farce at Drury Lane and who was the first to sing to us at another theatre a few years before that Mary was a housemaid. Mr. Sydney Brough Mr. Clarence Blakison and that particularly droll comedian Mr. Mark Kinghorne are as the phrase is used in another connection on the male side.

Exactly what it is I do not know, but the news from Paris that there is a Montansier head dress and that whatever may be its form it has been started into fashion by Mme. Rejane in the new play, La Montansier, reminds me that new design in this direction are not, when presented on the stage, always the anxious work of weeks or months. Some years ago, when Mrs. Langtry was appearing in a modern Society comedy in Brighton, she arrived on the stage one evening with a long spiral shaped lock of hair sticking out of the back of her head like a wired lamb's tail. It was too high up in the head-dress to be graceful, but the fact that Mrs. Langtry wore the curl in this way instead of having it nestling fetchingly in the turn of the neck, was quite sufficient for the ladies of the audience, and the new Langtry head dress very soon made its appearance in the dining rooms of the fashionable hotels of Brighton. But the wired lamb's tails disappeared with the same rapidity as they had come into fashion when it was learned that the unruly ringlet was a pure accident, having escaped from its companions entirely without the assistance or even the knowledge of the actress's beauty, who took good care that her hair was more securely fastened on subsequent nights.

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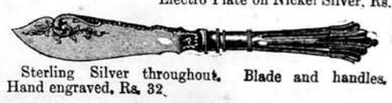

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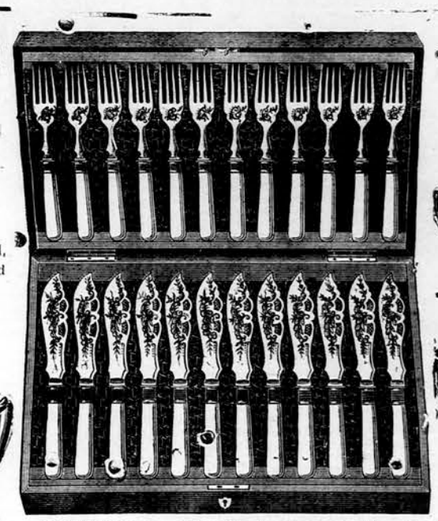

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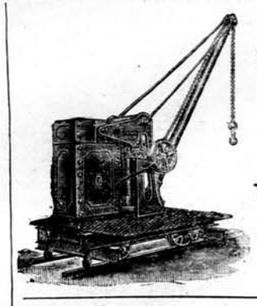

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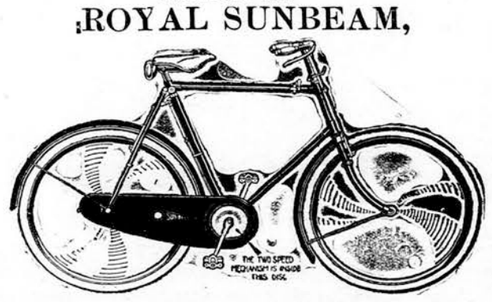

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